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SENATE

REPORT
101-144

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1990

SEPTEMBER 27 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 18), 1989.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2991]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2991) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

AMOUNT IN NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

Amount of bill as passed by the House	$5,801,401,000
Amount of Senate bill above House	11,583,288,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	17,384,689,000
Amount of appropriations, 1989	15,398,265,000
Amount of budget estimates, 1990, as amended	19,167,436,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Above the appropriations for 1989	1,986,424,000
Below the estimates for 1990	1,782,747,000

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Summary of Estimates and Recommendations

The budget estimates for the departments and agencies included in the accompanying bill are contained in the budget of the United States for 1990 submitted on January 9, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-4) and budget amendments submitted on March 13, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-36), April 3, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-40), May 22, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-67), June 27, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-76), July 10, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-78), July 25, 1989 (H. Doc. 101-88), and September 5, 1989 (S. Doc. 101-11).

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1990 is $17,370,791,000. This amount is a net increase of $1,972,526,000 over appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1989 for these departments and agencies. The Committee recommendation is $1,796,645,000 below the budget estimates, as amended, but it is $11,569,390,000 above the amount provided in the House bill.

Once again, the House bill does not provide for appropriations not authorized. The Committee does not believe that such a stringent approach is necessary, particularly since several of the required authorization bills have been approved by the Senate. In fact, if we were not to fund ongoing programs at this time the Committee would have to resort to the much maligned continuing resolution process to continue the Departments of State and Justice and other unauthorized programs deferred in the House bill.

The amounts recommended will consume the allocation of outlays to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary pursuant to section 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. Accordingly, the departments and agencies funded by this bill must conduct their operations in fiscal year 1990 with the view that there will be no supplemental appropriation in 1990.

War on Drugs

There is no doubt that drug abuse is an increasingly serious threat to this country's future. Vast numbers of American youth are strung out on drugs, robbed by a deadly addiction of some, and in many cases, all of the best years of their lives. Drug abuse has interrupted their education and training so that they will never become all that they can be. And, tragically, all too often they are becoming wards of the public in either jails or prisons, or hospitals, shelters, or treatment programs.

The cost to American society is enormous as crime steadily increases while addicts steal, rob, and prostitute themselves to pay for their habit and drug traffickers make war over the turf for distributing their deadly products. Clearly, the Federal Government must lead the way in providing increased resources to eliminate the abuse of and trafficking in illegal drugs if we are to ensure a

healthy and safe society and restore our citizens, particularly our youth to productive lives.

On September 26, 1989, an amendment was added to H.R. 3015, the fiscal year 1990 Transportation appropriations bill, to provide additional funding to accelerate our Nation's war on drugs. The amendment adds $1,916,940,000 to the funding agencies in the bill, as follows:

	Additional drug funding
Department of Justice:	
General administration, salaries and expenses	+$10,261,000
General legal activities	+41,476,000
U.S. attorneys	+80,699,000
U.S. Marshals Service	+23,819,000
Support of U.S. Prisoners	+23,000,000
Assets forfeiture fund	+25,000,000
Organized crime drug enforcement [OCDE]	+46,361,000
Federal Bureau of Investigations	+97,945,000
Drug Enforcement Administration	+64,301,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	+16,891,000
Federal prison system, salaries and expenses	+54,923,000
Federal prison system, buildings and facilities	+1,000,000,000
Office of Justice Programs	+308,821,000
Total, Department of Justice	+1,792,597,000
The judiciary:	
Court of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services	+59,550,000
Defender services	+41,373,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	+4,000,000
Court security	+15,400,000
Total, the judiciary	+120,323,000
Related agency: State Justice Institute	+4,020,000
Totals	+1,916,940,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

General Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included a $10,261,000 increase to fully fund the President's request for this account, including permitting the Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] to expedite the deportation proceedings of convicted criminal aliens, especially those convicted for drug offenses, in accordance with section 702 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA] (Public Law 99-603), by providing for the required personnel, associated staff costs, and other adjudicative expenses. The Committee believes expedited deportation of convicted criminal aliens will remove criminal aliens from this country, reduce the taxpayers' burden associated with housing these criminal aliens, and provide greater detention capacity for other drug-related and violent criminals.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included a $41,476,000 increase to fully fund the request for this account and would provide additional resources to initiate new investigative and litigative approaches to organized crime, increase attention on internal security, conduct fraud prosecutions, litigate narcotic and dangerous drug cases, and promote uniformity in criminal statutes and regulations. Further, these funds will support the efforts to curtail international drug trafficking performed by the Interpol-USNCB, and will provide increased prosecutive support, including automated litigation support, to the criminal and civil tax cases involving major drug traffickers.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, U.S. ATTORNEYS

The drug amendment included an $80,699,000 increase to provide additional resources to support 920 attorneys, 200 paralegals, and 740 support positions devoted to litigating drug cases, money laundering, bankruptcy and procurement fraud cases, and weapons offenses and other activities in various U.S. attorneys' offices, and to provide training to attorneys and paralegals to develop skills necessary to litigate in the Federal judicial system, including debt collection activities.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included a $23,819,000 increase to provide resources for the Marshals Service to improve apprehension of fugitives and career criminals, increase judicial security, and meet the increased workload of transporting Federal prisoners.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

The drug amendment included a $23,000,000 increase which will provide approximately 300,000 additional jail days for unsentenced prisoners. Additional drug resources for the Federal investigative agencies is expected to generate higher prisoner loads and have a direct impact on the Service's need for additional resources for this account. The Committee has also included language providing that $10,000,000 of this increase will be used for expansion of the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP].

ASSETS FORFEITURE

The drug amendment included an additional $25,000,000 to provide for awards for information leading to forfeitures as a result of the increased resources being placed on forfeitures by the U.S. attorneys.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement

The drug amendment included an increase of $46,361,000, which when coupled with the funding provided in title II, will fully fund the President's 1990 request for this account. As a result, all base level resources for the 11 cooperating agencies who participate in the organized crime drug enforcement task forces [OCDETF] would be funded in the 1990 fiscal year. In addition, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be provided reimbursable funding to support 94 investigations program staff. These staff are intended to give the OCDETF the added dimension of targeting major offenders who happen to be illegal aliens.

The Committee urges the Attorney General, as the overall manager of this important, flagship drug enforcement program, to reinvigorate the early stated purpose of the OCDETF—to go after major organized crime enterprises engaged in drug trafficking.

Federal Bureau of Investigations

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included a $97,045,000 increase to fully fund the President's request for this account, including providing additional resources for the FBI's violent crimes and major offenders, organized crime, training, automated data processing and telecommunications, and forensic services programs. This will allow for a greater number of investigations leading to the apprehension of both Federal and State and local (unlawful flight to avoid prosecution) drug fugitives.

In addition, language was included to providing $15,000,000 of the increase for the continued construction of the Engineering Research Facility at the FBI academy in Quantico, VA. Completion of this facility is critical for research and development of sophisticated surveillance and other technical equipment to support the FBI intelligence related activities and to enhance FBI and DEA drug investigations.

The Committee supports the leadership role the FBI has undertaken in developing DNA profiling as a weapon in the fight against violent crime and expects $819,000 of this increase to be used to (1) establish a national DNA database system to be available to State and local law enforcement authorities; and (2) for the training of State and local examiners in DNA analysis.

Drug Enforcement Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included an increase of $64,301,000 to fully support the Drug Enforcement Administration's [DEA] role in executing the President's recently announced national drug control strategy. Resources are provided for staff, including 120 agents, and equipment, including aircraft, to implement DEA's role in the Andean portion of the strategy. Further resources are provided for DEA to complete its nationwide placement of asset removal teams.

The Committee has also provided DEA resources to open and expand foreign offices as described in the administration's detailed 1990 budget justification material. The Committee also supports the administration's request for 97 new staff for enhanced strategies and field operational intelligence personnel and special field intelligence program operations.

The Committee does, however, expect the DEA to use these resources prudently in carrying out its important intelligence and investigative roles in furthering the successful implementation of our national drug strategy and expects additional agents will be added to offices throughout the United States, with particular attention given to the staffing needs of rural areas.

The Committee directs that an additional $2,000,000 be provided for demonstration grants to State and local governments to clean up and safely dispose of substances associated with illegal drug laboratories pursuant to section 2405 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment includes an increase of $16,891,000, which when coupled with the amount in title II, will provide for the expansion of investigations, apprehension, and removal of criminal aliens involved in drug trafficking as well as provide for additional border patrol staffing to continue to stem the massive influx of illegal narcotics into the United States.

Federal Prison System

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included an increase of $54,923,000 to fully fund the amounts requested by the President and are intended to assist in the activation of additional prison facilities being brought on-line to handle the increasing numbers of prisoners being sentenced for drug related crimes.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The drug amendment included an increase of $1,000,000,000 to provide for the construction of an additional 16,500 beds, raising the total number of prison beds to 24,000. This expansion in Federal prison capacity will move the country significantly toward the goal of reducing overcrowding in the Federal prison system to a level of 30 percent by 1995.

Office of Justice Programs

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The drug amendment included an increase of $308,821,000, which when coupled with the amounts provided in title II, will fund the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program at the level of $450,000,000, thus providing critically needed funding for State and local law enforcement agencies which play a vital role in this

Nation's antidrug efforts. These agencies are the front line forces in the battle against illegal drugs—responsible for approximately 90 percent of all drug related arrests.

The Committee is aware that major narcotics trafficking cases span jurisdictional boundaries requiring multiple agency coordination to ensure successful prosecutions. Through funding provided in the State and local drug law enforcement grant program, authorities in a number of locations have taken a novel regional approach to narcotics enforcement, sharing not only personnel and equipment, but jointly managing antidrug operations. The Committee believes the Organized Crime/Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program [OCN] has proven remarkably effective and recommends that $5,000,000 be used to expand the number of OCN task forces to 25.

In addition, the Committee has become aware of the lack of comprehensive, coordinated training available for State and local drug enforcement personnel and expects $2,000,000 be targeted to this training effort. The Committee also recommends that part of these funds be used to establish a task force consisting of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials to identify existing gaps in training and to make recommendations for a national training program designed to deliver basic, in-service and advanced training for State and local drug enforcement personnel.

Within the increased funding provided the State and local block grant program the Committee believes an additional $2,500,000 should be allocated to the funding already provided in title II of this bill for community-based treatment services for incarcerated offenders.

The Committee is aware of an innovative approach to drug enforcement developed by the municipality of Anchorage, AK, called knock and talk. The program involves uniformed police officers going to the homes of known street dealers to inform them that the police are aware of their activities. The officers then solicit information from the dealers about their suppliers and local distribution networks. The Committee believes that a more thorough inquiry should be made into the nationwide application of this enforcement approach. The Committee expects that within the amounts appropriated for discretionary grants, $150,000 be provided to fund up to three discretionary grants to test the effectiveness of knock and talk in small urban and rural areas.

In addition, this increase provides for an additional $8,821,000 in funding for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program.

The Committee is especially concerned about the increase in youth gangs in the State of Hawaii. As of December 1, 1988, the Honolulu Police Department, identified 22 different gangs on the Island of Oahu involving approximately 450 youths. These gangs range in size from 3 to 95 members with ages ranging from 14 to 24 years. Youth gangs have been formed around commonalities such as ethnic background and geographic locations, although not necessarily confined to a specific geographic location. For example, in 1987, Samoans were approximately 2 percent of those aged 14 to 21, but were 26 percent of those involved in youth gang activity. Similarly, Filipino youths account for approximately 13 percent of

the population in this age group, but 44 percent of those involved in gang activity. Thirteen percent of the youths are Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, 2 percent are Asian, and 15 percent are a mixture of ethnicities.

The Committee was impressed by the efforts of private sector groups, such as the Hawaii Youth At Risk, the Hawaii Island YWCA, and the Samoan Service Providers Association, to develop programs specifically targeting youths at risk. The Committee urges the Department of Justice to work closely with these organizations in providing technical assistance to address the grave situation of youth gangs in the State of Hawaii.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included an increase of $59,550,000, which when coupled with the amounts provided in title IV, will fully fund the fiscal year 1990 request for this account and allow for additional deputy clerk positions, and probation and pretrial services personnel necessary as a result of the judiciary's increased drug-related caseload. In addition, this funding will permit the expansion of drug aftercare treatment services.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The drug amendment included an increase of $41,373,000, which when coupled with the amounts provided in title IV, will fully fund the fiscal year 1990 request for this account and provide for the increased costs associated with Federal public defender and community defender organizations, as well as private attorneys appointed pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The drug amendment included an increase of $4,000,000, which when coupled with the amounts provided in title IV, will fully fund the fiscal year 1990 request for this account thus providing the necessary funds to accommodate the grand and petit juror workload resulting from increased drug enforcement activities.

COURT SECURITY

The drug amendment included an increase of $15,400,000, which when coupled with the amounts provided in title IV, will fully fund the fiscal year 1990 request for this account. These additional resources will provide for the expanded security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas necessary as a result of increased drug prosecutions.

RELATED AGENCY

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The drug amendment included an increase of $4,020,000, which will fully fund the amount authorized in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 for the Institute and will help coordinate efforts of the State and Federal court systems in handling the increased caseload and responsibilities under new laws.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES REGARDING REPORT LANGUAGE

Any limitation, directive, or earmarking contained in either the House or Senate report, which is not contradicted by the other report nor specifically denied in the conference report, shall be considered as having been approved by both Houses of Congress.

BUDGET CATEGORIES

Over the last 3 fiscal years the overall budget amounts have been controlled by bipartisan budget agreements between the legislative and executive branches. These agreements have allocated Federal spending between the budget categories 050, national defense; 150, foreign affairs; and all other spending. In developing the 302(b) allocations for the 13 appropriations subcommittees, the Committee adhered to these allocations, and the following displays the distribution of the discretionary spending for this bill:

	302(b)	Recommended
Mandatory:		
Budget authority	$287.0	$307.0
Outlays	286.0	291.8
Discretionary:		
International affairs:		
Budget authority	4,350.0	4,349.9
Outlays	4,331.0	4,330.7
Domestic functions:		
Budget authority	13,151.0	12,727.8
Outlays	12,680.0	12,679.9
Total discretionary:		
Budget authority	17,501.0	17,077.7
Outlays	17,011.0	17,010.5

Since bipartisan budget agreements and the attendant suballocations are apparently now institutionalized, the Committee believes that the categorization of some of the accounts should be reviewed. For example, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR], which is headed by an Ambassador, is not a 150 foreign affairs activity. The USTR negotiates international trade agreements. Meanwhile the U.S. International Trade Commission, which is also funded in this bill and establishes tariffs on imports, is included in the foreign affairs category. The Committee recommends that USTR also be budgeted in the 150 category.

DEFINITION OF "PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY" FOR PURPOSES OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

During the fiscal year 1990, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) and any amendments thereto, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, as passed the Senate and the Senate report accompanying said act.

In implementing any possible Presidential order, departments, and agencies shall apply the percentage reduction required for fiscal year 1990 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–177, and any amendments thereto, to each program, project, activity, and subactivity specified in the budget justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in support of the fiscal year 1990 budget estimates, as amended, for such departments and agencies, as modified by congressional action. In addition, the departments and agencies in implementing the Presidential order, shall not (1) eliminate any program, project, or activity; (2) reorder priorities or funds; or (3) initiate any program, project, or activity that was not funded in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations act. However, for purposes of program execution these departments and agencies may propose reprogrammings between programs, projects, and activities pursuant to the Committee's reprogramming procedures after they implement the reductions required under the Balanced Budget Act.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, the Committee has inserted section 608 under title VI of general provisions of the bill. This section restates previous law with regard to the reprogramming of funds between programs or activities.

The House and Senate reports accompanying the appropriations bills of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for several years have contained sections concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs or activities.

The Committee expects each department and agency to follow closely the reprogramming procedures listed below which are similar to provisions that applied in statute during fiscal year 1989:

The Committee desires and expects that the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to—

One, reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess $250,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs or activities. This provision is also applicable in cases where several activities are involved with each receiving less than

$250,000. In addition, the Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years.

Two, increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted.

Three, creation of new programs, offices, agencies or commissions or substantial augmentation of existing programs, offices, agencies or commissions.

Four, relocation of offices or employees.

Five, reorganization of offices, programs, or activities.

Six, contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees.

In addition, the Committee desires and expects any department or agency funded in the accompanying bill which is planning to conduct a reduction in force to notify the Committee by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

The Committee also expects that any items which are subject to interpretation will be reported.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A total of $3,547,326,000 is recommended for the Department of Commerce, which is $819,764,000 more than the amount for 1989, $388,912,000 more than the budget estimates, and $749,055,000 above the House allowance. The increase over 1989 is primarily due to the taking of the decennial census in 1990 for which the Committee has provided $1,243,665,000. Increases over the budget requests occur primarily in appropriations for the Economic Development Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for which the administration again sought to eliminate necessary programs.

General Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$40,404,000
Budget estimate, 1990	29,009,000
House allowance	28,429,000
Committee recommendation	28,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,250,000, a decrease of $12,154,000 from the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $759,000 less than the request and $179,000 less than the House allowance, and provides for the necessary adjustments to the base level of the appropriation.

This appropriation provides for the executive direction of the Department of Commerce, including the secretarial officers and their immediate staffs; for departmental staff services for management and administration, including such functions as budget, program evaluation, congressional relations, public information, legal services, organization and management studies, personnel, systems, publications, and security; and for the audit and investigative duties of the inspector general.

Office of the Inspector General

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$14,341,000
House allowance	14,045,000
Committee recommendation	13,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,500,000, an increase of $13,500,000 over 1989 appropriations to date as this Office was previously funded in General Administration. The amount recommended is $841,000 below the budget request, and $545,000 below the House allowance, and provides for the necessary adjustments to the base level of this appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and inspections to combat fraud, waste, and abuse of Department resources.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$96,035,000
Budget estimate, 1990	116,635,000
House allowance	101,314,000
Committee recommendation	101,288,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $101,288,000, an increase of $5,253,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $15,347,000 less than the request and $26,000 less than the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base and the four positions and $425,000 requested for the National Trade Data Bank required by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, as well as $688,000 for classifying new businesses.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau of the Census' statistical programs which include the measurement of the Natio±n's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decisionmaking by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1989	$517,304,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,380,579,000
House allowance	1,322,967,000
Committee recommendation	1,322,967,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,322,967,000, an increase of $805,663,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $57,612,000 less than the budget estimate and is the same as the House allowance. The major part of the appropriation is for the 1990 decennial census. The amount recommended is based on a more recent review of the carryover balances from previous appropriations for the decennial census and will be sufficient for the decennial census and other periodic programs requested for 1990.

This appropriation funds periodic censuses and surveys covering the major economic and demographic areas once or twice each decade. It also provides for the maintenance of geographic support activities required by the various censuses, the preparation of population and per capita income estimates, and the acquisition of large-scale data processing equipment.

DISABILITY SURVEY

The Committee has included $200,000 in the amount provided to develop a plan and pretest a survey to collect information on individuals with disabilities. The Committee expects the Bureau to submit such a plan by February 1, 1990, and include in it the

means for conducting such a survey, a calculation of the costs of the survey, and a proposal for sharing such costs among the Federal departments and agencies which would use the information developed in the survey to meet their specific program purposes.

TIGER FILE SYSTEM

It has been brought to the Committee's attention that errors and geographic updates to census maps have been identified during precensus field activities or by State and local planning officials. Examples of such errors include new streets not appearing on the maps, misnamed or misaligned streets, and streets missing altogether. The Committee understands and expects that the Census Bureau shall correct these errors and add these geographic updates to the automated geographic support system, known as the TIGER file system.

The Committee strongly supports this activity and expects the Census Bureau to spend the necessary funds to make all of these corrections and updates to the TIGER file system in time to appear on maps used by State and local governments during postcensus local review and for redistricting purposes along with data required by Public Law 94–171. The Committee understands and expects that such updated files and maps shall be delivered to State and local governments for postcensus local review purposes during May and June 1990.

The Committee believes that accurate and consistent maps will enhance the accuracy of the enumeration in April 1990 and the local review process. The maps from TIGER are substantially more legible and consistent than those used in the 1980 census. A substantial amount of funds already has been expended on developing the TIGER file system, which allows the Census Bureau to combine map features and census geographic information, such as political boundaries, into one automated data base. Correcting the errors and adding the updates to the TIGER file will contribute to accurate and consistent maps that will enhance the accuracy of census data for a variety of uses. The Committee requests that the Census Bureau periodically report to the Committee on its plans for the TIGER file system.

CENSUS OF HORTICULTURAL SPECIALITIES

The Committee understands that the Census Bureau has agreed to publish the results of the census of horticultural specialities and further understands that the funds used to complete this report will be from existing fiscal year 1989 funds.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$32,899,000
Budget estimate, 1990	32,861,000
House allowance	32,861,000
Committee recommendation	31,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,150,000, a decrease of $1,749,000 from the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $1,711,000 less than the budget estimate and is $1,711,000 less than the House allowance, and provides for the necessary base adjustments to this appropriation.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau of Economic Analysis programs to maintain the national income and product accounts including GNP, personal income, and foreign investment accounts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1989	$182,028,000
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	194,482,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $194,482,000, an increase of $12,454,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1989. The amount recommended is an increase of $194,482,000 over the House level and the amount requested.

The Committee recommends the following allocation of this amount:

Fiscal year 1990 EDA program levels

Public works grants	$111,368,000
Planning assistance	22,995,000
Districts	(15,330,000)
Indians	(2,875,000)
States	(1,916,000)
Urban	(2,874,000)
Technical assistance	6,706,000
University centers	(4,790,000)
Research and evaluation	1,210,000
Economic adjustment grants	52,203,000
Sudden and severe projects	(40,000,000)
Revolving loan fund projects	(12,203,000)
Total	194,482,000

HURRICANE HUGO

The Committee has increased the allocation for title IX sudden and severe dislocation projects from $12,454,000 to $40,000,000 to help the communities in South Carolina and elsewhere devastated by Hurricane Hugo. The Committee appreciate that damage assessments are now being prepared which will be far beyond the $40,000,000 recommended, as entire water supply and treatment systems, roads, and other public facilities have been lost; but this

increase will permit EDA to move forward as the impacted communities ready their rebuilding programs.

The bill also includes the usual language limiting loan guarantees to $150,000,000 in fiscal 1990.

The Committee is aware of the unique situation in Hayward County, NC, concerning a local plant located on the Pigeon River that flows into Tennessee. The plant must lay off 1,000 workers because it does not meet the water color standards of the State of Tennessee for the Pigeon River. The severe economic disruption in order to meet the environmental standards of a neighboring State is expected to cost the region's economy some $150,000,000 a year. The Committee believes that the infrastructure needs, primarily water and sewer, should be addressed in EDA's normal grant procedures.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$24,742,000
Budget estimate, 1990	20,000,000
House allowance	26,061,000
Committee recommendation	25,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,500,000 in new budget authority. The amount recommended is $758,000 above the amount available in 1989, $5,500,000 more than the budget request, and is $561,000 below the House allowance. The Committee continues to believe that 360 positions is the minimum necessary to administer the EDA programs adequately.

The Committee has included long-standing language in the bill regarding monitoring projects of previous appropriations and maintaining the economic development representatives.

The Economic Development Administration has recently refused to allow Oregon to use State funds as a match for potential public works grants. EDA objects to a provision of Oregon law which states that no contract may limit a future legislature's ability to repeal a law and thus cancel a commitment. However, this provision only makes explicit what is implicit in any match made by a public entity.

The Committee does not believe EDA's position is reasonable and directs the agency to resolve its differences with the State of Oregon by November 1, 1989, and to report to the Committee immediately thereafter on the details of its agreement.

The Committee has also included bill language to prevent this dispute from affecting Oregon's participation in economic development programs during fiscal year 1990.

The Committee is also recommending bill language that allows the city of Chicago to continue its participation in economic development programs during the coming fiscal year. A dispute between EDA and Chicago on the scope of a grant awarded in 1978 threatens to prevent the consideration of future grant applications. The language recommended by the Committee will allow the city and EDA to resolve their differences without affecting the status of these grant applications.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1989	$167,502,000
Budget estimate, 1990	174,591,000
House allowance	179,579,000
Committee recommendation	181,296,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $181,296,000, an increase of $13,794,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $6,705,000 more than the budget request and $1,717,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $9,597,000 for uncontrollable cost increases, $3,360,000 for continuation of a grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp., and for a large portion of the requested program increases.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO FIRMS

The Committee recommendation also includes a total of $4,605,000 for continuation of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. This amount when combined with unexpended balances will provide for continuation of the 1989 expenditure rate of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers through September 30, 1990. The Committee recommendation reflects reduced administrative costs in accordance with a report of the Department of Commerce inspector general, and provides $550,000 for industry grants.

Since 1986 the Western Trade Adjustment Assistance Center has assisted between 63 and 100 firms per year. Approximately 70 percent of the firms assisted were located in California. While this is in line with the total number of firms located in the four States served by the center, the Committee is concerned that the trade adjustment problems of firms in the other States, that is, Arizona, Hawaii, and Nevada, are not being adequately addressed. The Committee directs the Department to furnish an evaluation of the adequacy of the services provided by the center to non-California firms by February 1, 1990, along with recommendations of any reorganization necessary to provide adequate service to firms in Arizona, Hawaii, and Nevada.

The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases to increase the management and policy coordination staff to support the Executive Secretariat created through the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement and for the activities of the chapter 18 panels ($500,000 and four positions). Funding for the chapter 19 panels are recommended in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative appropriation.

The Committee recommendation also includes funds to process increased antidumping/countervailing duty caseload to meet statutory deadlines ($1,287,000 and 24 positions), to implement unfair trade practices provisions of the Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 ($900,000 and 15 positions), and a portion of the requested increase to offset the decline in purchasing power in the overseas operations of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service ($6,000,000).

The Committee supports ITA's efforts to provide renewable energy exports and expects ITA to assist the U.S. industry with statistical sales analysis. The Committee directs that the renewable specialist position at ITA be maintained throughout fiscal 1990.

The Committee directs that within 90 days of enactment of this act, the United States Foreign and Commercial Service shall assign to the United States Mission to the European Community in Brussels no less than three commercial officers and other support staff as necessary.

The Committee is concerned about lack of timely and decisive action on several pending foreign trade zone applications including an application from the Muskogee City/County Port Authority in Muskogee, OK. Processing delays have unnecessarily hindered local and regional economic development efforts tied to establishment of a foreign trade zone and the Committee accordingly directs the Department to take prompt action on pending applications.

OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL

The Committee has maintained the earmarking in the bill for the Office of Textiles and Apparel [OTEXA], $7,110,000, including $3,360,000 for a grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp. [TC²], composed of the following items:

Office operating expenses	$2,550,000
Grant to Tailored Clothing Technology Corp. [TC²]	3,360,000
Textile import monitoring system [TIMS]	600,000
Textile/Apparel Export Promotion Program	[1] 600,000
Total	7,110,000

[1] In addition, $400,000 is to be derived from trust funds.

The Committee again recommends a straightforward funding base for OTEXA to indicate our priority for adequate protection of America's textile industry. As in the past, the Committee is disappointed that the Department did not maintain this priority by establishing an OTEXA subactivity in the fiscal 1990 justifications.

JOINT APPAREL PROGRAM [TC²]

The Committee has provided $3,360,000 to maintain the vital Department of Commerce matching share of the joint labor-management-Government research program designed to increase the productivity of U.S. apparel firms and their employees. The program operates through the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp. [TC²], a not-for-profit company organized solely to conduct the research essential for the domestic apparel industry to survive the onslaught of rising apparel imports. Those imports from low-wage, low-developed countries are replacing the products of U.S. manufacturers, causing enormous domestic job losses.

On June 16, 1989, the Journal of Commerce reported that, "the South Korean Government is pledging millions of dollars in loans and other aid to their textile sector to help it modernize and become the largest exporter in the world." The Committee cannot understand the refusal of the administration to budget a modest $3,360,000 to maintain the research necessary to ensure a competitive American apparel industry.

FIELD OFFICES

The Committee notes the important work carried out by the trade specialists in the various field offices of the Department of Commerce. Since the full increase for the U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service is recommended, there should no longer be any fear that the domestic offices may be closed. In particular, the Committee directs that the Charleston, WV, and Little Rock, AR, offices remain in operation at current levels and that a one person branch office be established within the Knoxville, TN, metropolitan statistical area, while maintaining the full personnel complement in Tennessee of seven employees. The Committee expects the Department to review its resources very carefully and consider adding a trade specialist to the Portland, OR, Department of Commerce field office to handle the increased workload in that office.

COAL EXPORTS

The Committee remains concerned that the U.S. coal exports may be at a disadvantage in the international marketplace as a result of practices in other nations which subsidize, directly or indirectly, the production or transportation of coal and subsidize or provide financing or services for construction of facilities in other nations which utilize coal as a fuel or raw material feedstock when that assistance is tied to the use of coal produced or sold through entities in the nation which provided the assistance. In this regard, the Committee remains interested in the type and level of subsidies or incentives provided by other nations or governmental or quasi-governmental units of other nations utilized to promote and facilitate the export of coal produced within other nations. The Committee expects the International Trade Administration [ITA] to monitor carefully the existence of these subsidies and incentives and continue to keep the Committee informed of the efforts being made by the ITA and other Government agencies on the removal of such subsidies and incentives.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1989	$40,106,000
Budget estimate, 1990	42,284,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	41,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,800,000 in new budget authority. The amount recommended is $1,694,000 above the amount available in 1989, $484,000 under the budget request, and $41,800,000 more than the House allowance.

The amount recommended includes base adjustments of $2,610,000, as well the requested $793,000 for foreign availability assessments. Within the amount recommended, the Committee directs that $150,000 be made available for a representative of the Department of Commerce to the group known as the Coordinating Committee.

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was established by Public Law 99-64 on July 12, 1985, administers the Export Administration Act, as amended. In administering the act, the Bureau strives to achieve a balance between the interests of U.S. exporters, the U.S. economy, and U.S. national security and foreign policy requirements.

REGIONAL OFFICES

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000, of which $775,000 is carryover balances, for the establishment of regional offices of the Bureau of Export Administration. These offices will provide counseling and assistance to the exporting community on a full range of services and procedures including the export license application process; emergency license handling; advisory opinions; special and distribution licenses; auditing of distribution licenses; issuance of import certificates; and seminars and workshops.

Last year the Committee directed that the Department open two new offices in Portland, OR, and in the Boston, MA/Nashua, NH, areas. It was expected that the Department would make a site selection by October 31, 1988. Instead the Department decided to make a prolonged study. The study was superfluous since the conclusion was already made not to fund the two offices in the 1990 budget.

An office has already been opened in Los Angeles, CA, and the Committee has inserted language in the bill providing that at least three new offices be established in fiscal year 1990, including an office in Portland OR, in the Boston, MA/Nashua, NH, and as well as the San Francisco, CA, areas to serve high technology and other exporters in all three regions.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1989	$39,705,000
Budget estimate, 1990	39,741,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	39,741,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,741,000, an increase of $36,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $39,741,000 above the House allowance, and provides for the necessary adjustments to the base level of the appropriation. The Committee is highly pleased with the decision of the administration to keep the Minority Business Development Administration in the Department after several attempts by the previous administration to merge the agency with the 8(a) program of the Small Business Administration.

The Committee expects that MBDA will continue to maintain a fully staffed district office in Boston, MA, at no less than the 1989 funding level.

U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$13,800,000
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	14,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,300,000, which is $500,000 more than 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $14,300,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance. The administration proposed a 1990 funding level of $13,248,000 to be funded by a travel promotion fee.

Travel and tourism is the Nation's second largest industry, and last year foreign travelers spent approximately $37,100,000,000 in the United States. Last year the Committee recommended additional funds for the USTTA as part of the effort to reduce our international balance of payments deficit. While the overall budget constraints only permit funding of USTTA's base level, the Committee is pleased with the stepped up activities resulting from the increase.

The Committee has provided for the Seville World's Fair in the U.S. Information Agency and directs that no funds from this appropriation be used to support the U.S. pavilion.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1989	$1,240,052,000
Budget estimate, 1990	998,448,000
House allowance	966,932,000
Committee recommendation	1,216,830,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,216,830,000, a decrease of $249,898,000 from 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $218,382,000 over the budget request and is $251,729,000 over the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation compared to the 1989 level and the budget request is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

	1989 enacted	1990 recommended
Additions to budget request:		
National Ocean Service:		
Vertical control network	200	
South Carolina multipurpose mapping project	377	577
Great Lakes mapping project	100	100
Multipurpose cadastre survey	1,836	1,836
Circulatory Program	400	200
Ocean assessment activities (Long Island Sound—$1,000,000)	6,500	6,500
California data buoys	151	151
Coastal zone management: 306 and 306(a) State grants	33,000	34,000
Coastal zone management: 309 grants	942	400
Estuarine sanctuary program	1,600	2,300
Marine sanctuary management	504	1,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	1989 enacted	1990 recommended
Coastal zone management program management	500	1,500
Wetlands demonstration project	900	900
Ocean services	2,400	2,400
National Marine Fisheries Service:		
Resource surveys and technology	2,650	2,650
Protected species research	1,200	1,200
Habitat research	5,133	5,133
Fisheries statistics	2,919	2,919
Analysis of ecosystems	917	917
Aquaculture (Newport, OR—$350,000; Stuttgart, AR—$2,050,000)	4,344	4,775
Chesapeake Bay studies	1,600	1,600
SEAMAP	942	942
MARFIN	3,000	4,000
PACFIN		1,000
West coast groundfish research	847	847
Right whale research	235	235
Marine mammal research	1,506	1,750
Gear entanglement research	706	706
Habitat evaluation research	471	471
Subarctic fisheries research	753	
Bering Sea pollock research		750
Hawaii stock management plan	400	400
Complete Lake Mead limnological research	400	
Yukon River chinook study	235	235
Japanese salmon interceptions	141	170
Alaska salmon hatcheries	3,766	3,766
Pacific salmon research	4,708	4,708
Atlantic salmon research	250	500
Antarctic research	1,300	1,300
Regional fisheries councils	3,766	3,766
Columbia River/Mitchell Act hatcheries	9,300	9,300
Manage Georges Bank fisheries	471	471
Tiburon lab	94	
Habitat conservation	1,883	1,883
Oregon harbor seals and sea lions	36	36
Oyster disease research	500	
Shellfish water standards research	500	1,000
Endangered species recovery plans	235	235
Fisheries trade promotion activities	1,388	1,388
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants to States	3,500	3,500
Anadromous fisheries grants	2,354	2,354
Striped bass research	471	471
Interstate fisheries commissions	330	
Product, quality, and safety research	4,400	4,400
Fish oil research	942	942
Asian aquaculture exchanges	282	
St. Paul trust fund	1,700	1,700
St. George trust fund		1,200
Mahi Mahi technology research	188	
Seafood inspection program	330	330
Marine Mammal Protection Act implementation		7,500
Driftnet Act implementation		3,000
Enforcement and surveillance		1,500
Woods Hole Fisheries Lab bulkhead and dock		2,000
Ocean and atmospheric research:		
Regional climate centers ($300,000 each for Illinois, New York-New England, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, and Louisiana)	1,500	1,800
National climate program office	250	250
State weather modification grants	2,213	2,213
Sea grant	39,000	41,000
National Coastal R&D Institute	1,177	1,177
NOAA Undersea Research Program [NURP]	14,285	11,600

[In thousands of dollars]

	1989 enacted	1990 recommended
Key Largo research facility	377	
Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory [GLERL]	1,600	1,600
VENTS/sea floor spreading research (Newport, OR)	1,695	2,000
Fisheries-oceanography coordinated investigations [FOCI]	942	
PROFS	1,883	1,883
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (Construction)	2,000	
University of New Hampshire marine research		2,000
National Weather Service:		
Staffing of weather service forecast offices	787	787
Southern regional headquarters	852	852
Pacific and Alaska regional headquarters	383	383
Data buoy activities	1,105	1,105
Fire weather	282	282
Agriculture and fruit frost warnings	1,335	1,335
Oregon and Washington Mountain weather services		200
Susquehanna River flood warning system operations	700	700
Colorado River Basin flood warning system operations	300	300
Meteorological/hydrological research	320	
MARD	1,000	
Advanced weather interactive processing system [AWIPS]	8,500	8,500
Restore base weather service funding to maintain weather stations		29,073
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service:		
NOAA port	2,000	
EROS data center	3,000	
Program support:		
Marine services	6,275	7,275
Increased base adjustments		
1989 supplemental	28,400	
Total additions	249,064	256,129
Reductions from budget request:		
Polar satellite spacecraft and launching (slippage)	−33,619	−6,349
Landsat commercialization	−13,700	−2,000
Landsat 4 and 5 operations	6,400	−9,500
Reduced adjustments to base funding	−12,378	
ANCS II	−1,660	
Coastal ocean initiative		−7,831
Climate and global change	−6,000	−3,000
NEXRAD	−12,500	−14,867
Administration, services, and facilities	−3,651	
Aircraft services	−575	
Total reductions	−84,083	−43,547
Budget request	1,133,171	1,066,648
Additions to budget request	249,064	+256,129
Reductions from budget request	−84,083	−43,547
Transfer from CEIF	−6,500	−4,500
Transfer from S/K fund	−45,600	−51,900
Deobligations	−6,000	−6,000
Appropriation	1,240,052	1,216,830

The Committee provides $17,000,000 of the administration's request to continue development of NOAA's program in climate and global change. The program will augment and integrate existing programs and should include global observations, monitoring, and data and information management relating to the study of changes in the Earth's climate system, fundamental research on critical oceanic and atmospheric processes, and climate prediction and diagnostics.

The Committee's recommendation includes increases totaling $10,900,000 for upgrading the computers at the National Meteorological Center and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, and an increase of $9,000,000 for the coastal ocean initiative. With respect to the latter item, the Committee expects that $350,000 will be allocated to the University of South Carolina School of Public Health and the Baruch Institute for research to effectively manage small, high-salinity estuaries, in collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeastern Fisheries Laboratory in Charleston, SC.

The Committee intends that $1,000,000 of the funds provided to NOAA is for continuation of the work required to support the multiyear Long Island Sound study, which was designated as part of the EPA National Estuary Program in 1988. It is also the Committee's intention that work carried out with this funding will be done with the approval of the Long Island Sound Study Management Committee, of which NOAA is a member.

In increasing the allocation for the South Carolina multipurpose mapping project by $200,000 the Committee intends that one-half of the increase will be retained by the National Ocean Service for support of the expanded work in South Carolina.

The Committee has set aside $900,000 in funds from this account to continue a joint Federal-State research and demonstration project to develop a natural resources information system and to establish criteria and standards by which the public interest in privately owned natural resources can be determined. The Committee directs the National Ocean Service to contract with the State of South Carolina's Water Resources Commission to conduct this demonstration in the watershed of Edisto, and the upper reaches of the Combahee River. This pilot project will provide valuable information and methodology to enable the States and the Federal Government to continue to efficiently manage our natural resources. The Committee further expects that the State of South Carolina will finance an increasing percentage of the costs of the project over the last 2 years of this 5-year joint effort.

Within the $2,650,000 restored for resource survey activities, the Committee expects NMFS to continue contracting with South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department for Resource Surveys.

The Committee notes its strong support for continued funding through the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Stuttgart, AR, Fish Farming Experimental Station operated by the U.S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. The Stuttgart farm is one of the Nation's leading research institutions on freshwater aquaculture and the largest facility in the country of this type. The Committee directs that $75,000 of the funds received by Stuttgart for its operating budget be used to conduct research studies between Stuttgart and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff related to aquaculture and catfish farming. The Committee also directs the National Marine Fisheries Service to continue its present cooperative relationship with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Of the $4,000,000 provided for MARFIN, the Committee has provided $1,000,000 for expanding the program to address fisheries issues in the South Atlantic. The South Atlantic expansion of

MARFIN is intended as a coordinated research program involving the NMFS, the four South Atlantic States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida), sea grant and independent universities. This funding initiative would bring the scientific talent of the above groups to bear on important fisheries in the region. Initial priority should be placed on those for king and Spanish mackerel and red drum including expanded data collection and better catch statistics. Recreational catch statistics are especially critical.

Of the funds restored for marine mammal research, $350,000 shall be provided to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to support scientific research and the cooperative agreement with NOAA, and not less than $400,000 shall be available for monk seal research.

Within the $3,500,000 restored for interjurisdictional fisheries grants to States, the Committee directs that $200,000 be allocated for emergency disaster relief assistance for the oyster industry along the Texas gulf coast.

The Committee has provided $11,600,000 for the NOAA Undersea Research Program, and directs that $3,000,000 be provided to the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory [HURL].

The Committee has included grant funding of $2,000,000 for a small research vessel and related equipment, laboratory equipment, and research instruments for the marine research and education programs of the University of New Hampshire.

The Committee was pleased at the announcement by the Secretary of Commerce in March of this year that the Nation's weather stations would remain in service at current operating levels through fiscal year 1990. The Committee wishes to reiterate its support of the Nation's weather service stations and has included the full $29,073,000 required to carry out the Secretary's announcement. In restoring the funds, the Committee expects the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration to continue operation of West Virginia's weather stations at current levels. The Committee also expects NOAA to maintain the agricultural weather, fire weather, and other weather and flash-flood warning programs as they affect West Virginia at the fiscal year 1989 levels and to continue to accelerate the implementation of the integrated flood observing and warning system [IFLOWS] in West Virginia and surrounding States. The Committee wishes to be kept fully informed of the remaining milestones needed to complete the West Virginia portions of the IFLOWS system.

In the interest of aviation safety, the Committee has included the necessary funding in the NOAA account to reopen the federally contracted weather observation stations at Stampede Pass, WA, Blue Canyon, OR, and Sexton Summit, OR, closed between December 30, 1988 and April 1, 1989, at the same level of service and hours of operation as on December 29, 1988. The Committee urges NOAA not to close or reduce the hours of operation of such stations until automated equipment is provided that will provide the same level of service as a full-time human weather observer.

The Committee recommendation reflects approval of the cyclical program reductions totaling $119,699,000 proposed in the budget request for the polar orbiting and GOES satellite programs and NOAA port. The Committee recommendation includes one-half the

revised request of $9,500,000 for Landsat 4 and 5 operations and $34,900,000 to complete the development of Landsat 6.

The Committee recommends $44,400,000 for the Landsat system, of which $34,900,000 is for the continued construction of Landsat 6 and $9,500,000 is for the expenses associated with the continued operation of Landsats 4 and 5. The amount provided for the operational expenses of Landsats 4 and 5 is based on the continued availability and level of Landsat imagery during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1990. If Landsats 4 and 5 continue to operate for a longer period of time, then NOAA will need to make suitable financial arrangements.

The amount recommended provides $3,500,000 for the further consolidation of NOAA's Washington offices in the Silver Spring, MD, Metro Building. This amount includes $750,000 for payment to the General Services Administration for the funds advanced by the Federal buildings fund for furniture for NOAA's new offices. The Committee expects a like amount to be budgeted for 1991.

The Committee is aware of NOAA's apparent reluctance to release appropriated funds in fiscal year 1989 for the Hawaii stock management plan, the Asian aquaculture exchanges, and Mahi Mahi technology research, not contained in the President's budget that have been identified in the statement of managers accompanying conference reports for recent appropriations acts. The Committee has also noted the obvious lack of such reluctance for apportioning funds requested in the President's budget. Therefore, the Committee directs NOAA to expedite the obligation of funds for the Hawaii stock management plan, the Asian aquaculture exchanges, and Mahi Mahi technology research, and in doing so, carry out the congressional intent of appropriations acts. Further, the Committee mandates that NOAA cease the apparent discrimination exhibited against congressionally funded and supported initiatives.

The Committee has included bill language to provide that administrative costs associated with the Saltonstall/Kennedy fund grant program be derived from receipts in the fund.

GEOSTATIONARY WEATHER SATELLITE PROGRAM

The Committee has received a report from the General Accounting Office which provides details on a dramatic cost overrun in the Geostationary Weather Satellite [GOES] Program. The GAO report finds that the "estimated cost for GOES-NEXT has increased from a March 1984 estimate of about $294,000,000 to a current estimate of $725,000,000. * * * Program officials told GAO that the increase in the estimated program cost was attributable to the decision to acquire additional satellites, numerous contract modifications, a lack of design studies, and underestimates of design and production difficulties." (GAO/NSIAD–89–169)

Although the normal practice is to maintain two geostationary satellites in orbit, one over the Caribbean and one over the western Pacific, NOAA currently has only one fully operational satellite in orbit. Originally the first new satellite was due to be launched in the fall of 1989. However, delays in the production of the instrumentation for the satellite by Ford Aerospace and ITT Corp., Ford's

principal subcontractor, will probably delay launch until after the 1990 hurricane season. If the existing satellite fails, the United States will be without geostationary weather satellite coverage. The General Accounting Office reports that "the head of the National Weather Service stated that he would regard the total loss of GOES coverage as a national emergency."

The Committee directs the Secretary of Commerce to report by February 1, 1990, regarding the contingency plans that have been established in the event of a loss of GOES coverage and the budget implications of these contingency plans, as well as the budget implications of the increased contract costs. In addition, the Secretary is requested to report on the cost increases associated with a delay in the launch schedule for the GOES-NEXT program, and whether NOAA, NASA, or Ford Aerospace is responsible for covering these costs. If the contractor is not liable for these additional costs, the Committee would like to know why this is so. Finally, the Committee would like the Secretary to report on the steps it is taking to avoid a repetition of the problems encountered in the GOES-NEXT procurement in future contracts.

FISHERIES PROMOTIONAL FUND

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986, the Committee is recommending the release of $2,000,000 as authorized by said act.

FISHING VESSEL AND GEAR DAMAGE FUND

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the fishing vessel and gear damage fund. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$719,000
Budget estimate, 1990	750,000
House allowance	736,000
Committee recommendation	736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $736,000, an increase of $17,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date, $14,000 less than the budget request, and the same as the House allowance.

U.S. commercial fishermen are entitled, by title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Amendments of 1978, to compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$1,919,000
Budget estimate, 1990	2,000,000
House allowance	1,986,000
Committee recommendation	1,986,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,986,000, which is $67,000 more than the 1989 appropriations to date, $14,000 less than the budget request, and the same as the House allowance.

The Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, established by Public Law 96–339, which amended the Atlantic Tuna Convention Act of 1975, is to be used by the Secretary of Commerce to pay salaries, administrative costs, and data management costs associated with full observer coverage aboard certain foreign fishing vessels within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. Amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act now allow foreign governments to contract for observer services from contractors approved by the Secretary. The current level of coverage is expected to continue with a decrease in direct appropriations and an increase in direct contracts.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$109,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	101,912,000
House allowance	101,912,000
Committee recommendation	85,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $85,900,000. This amount is $23,100,000 less than the 1989 appropriations to date, $16,012,000 less than the House allowance and the budget request. The amount recommended provides for the requested base adjustments as well as the additional $8,769,000 required for increased patent and trademark processing, offset by excess 1989 fee collections of $12,265,000 to be carried forward into 1990.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$4,100,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,100,000, an increase of $4,100,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $4,100,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Technology Administration established pursuant to Public Law 100–519, headed by an Under Secretary, is the principal organization within the Department of Commerce for the development and promotion of Federal technology policies and programs to increase U.S. commercial and industrial innovation, productivity, and growth. The bureaus reporting to the Under Secretary are the

National Technical Information Service, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. The activities of the Under Secretary's office are accomplished through the following program activities:

Technology policy and commercial affairs.—Stimulates private sector cooperative research, facilitates commercialization of innovations, supports private sector productivity efforts, fosters better quality of U.S. manufacturing, and contributes to achieving U.S. trade objectives.

Japanese technical literature.—Coordinates the Federal Governments' role in making Japanese science and engineering literature available in the United States in accordance with Japanese Technical Literature Act (Public Law 99-382).

The Committee recommends the full $4,100,000 requested for fiscal year 1990. Within the amount provided, the Committee has allocated $500,000 for the Clearinghouse on State and Local Competitiveness Initiatives established by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The Committee also directs that the funding and staffing of the Office of Productivity, Technology, and Innovation be maintained at fiscal 1989 levels.

In fiscal 1989, the Technology Administration's activities were funded through the economic and statistical analysis and general administration appropriations.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 1989	$159,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	155,609,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	175,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $175,600,000, an increase of $16,600,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $19,991,000 over the budget request and $175,600,000 above the House allowance.

The amount recommended by the Committee was developed as follows:

1989 appropriation	$159,000,000
Deduct: Nonrecurring appropriation for nondestructive evaluation	−7,500,000
Subtotal	151,500,000
Add: Recommended increase for adjustments to base and program increases	+24,100,000
1990 appropriation	175,600,000

The recommended level contains $10,000,000 for NIST's new Advanced Technology Program. The Committee intends that these funds be used to encourage and assist industry-led joint research and development ventures in such economically strategic areas as advanced electronics, advanced manufacturing technology, and superconducting materials.

The Committee has also provided $1,300,000 for technology transfer extension services as provided in section 26(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

These grants, which should generally range from $200,000 to $400,000 per grantee, will allow universities to provide high technology manufacturing, technical, and business development extension services to firms, primarily in rural States, where distances and other factors make it difficult for businesses to readily obtain such services otherwise. NIST should give priority to applications which utilize statewide networks of academic institutions in conjunction with existing successful programs, such as small business development centers.

The Committee recommendation maintains the Centers for Fire Research and Building Technology at current levels. The increases provided includes $250,000 for the Ozone Safe Refrigerants Testing Program. The increase also covers the adjustments to base and the full amounts requested for expanded research on computer security and the upgrading of the NIST scientific computing facility. The remainder of the increase is to be applied, to the extent possible, to the requested increases for improving process control and quality assurance for analytical chemical measurements, research on long-term durability of high performance polymer composites measurement research required to commercial applications of high temperature superconductors; research on all components of lightwave systems; and bioprocessing engineering.

Within the amount recommended the Committee directs that $125,000 be provided to match private sector funding for underwriting the cost of sending one United States Government standards expert to Saudi Arabia to assist the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization in the development of a new standards code.

REGIONAL CENTERS FOR TRANSFER OF MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

The administration requested no new funding for the regional centers for transfer of manufacturing technology program which was authorized by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to enhance productivity and technology performance in the United States. In December 1988 the Department of Commerce designated three centers and granted them $1,500,000 each for startup costs from funds made available in the fiscal 1988 appropriations act. The administration planned on using the $7,500,000 appropriated for fiscal 1989 to make $2,000,000 additional available to each of these three centers late in fiscal 1989 to carry them through fiscal 1990, to the extent that the centers satisfy the 50-percent matching requirement. The remaining $1,500,000 would be for NIST's support of the center.

The Committee's recommendation for 1990 maintains the 1989 appropriation level of $7,500,000 for this program. The Committee expects that $3,000,000 of that amount will be used to provide the full $3,000,000 annual Federal share of the three existing centers, to the extent that the centers can provide the required matching amount. The other $4,500,000 is for the establishment of additional centers, and associated NIST costs, for which the Committee has received many indications of interest.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$13,630,000
Budget estimate, 1990	14,554,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	14,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,200,000, an increase of $570,000 above the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $354,000 below the request and $14,200,000 over the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base and the $250,000 requested for high definition television studies.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1989	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	20,449,000
Committee recommendation	20,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,200,000 an increase of $200,000 above the fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $20,200,000 above the budget estimate and $249,000 less than the House allowance. The administration recommended no funds for the continuation of this program which supplies assistance to public television and radio stations in meeting their facility, planning, and construction requirement.

PEACESAT

The Committee continues to recognize the importance of the Peacesat Program to our national interests in the Pacific. At present, the Peacesat Program can be restored for 1 or more years by using NOAA's GOES satellites. The NTIA is considering longer term solutions for the program, such as purchasing a transponder on an amateur satellite. At present, however, NTIA has expended only part of the $1,900,000 appropriated for the Peacesat Program in fiscal years 1988 and 1989. Given NTIA's expenditures to date and the availability of sufficient appropriated funds to cover projected costs for fiscal year 1990, the Committee recommends $200,000 for the Peacesat Program in fiscal year 1990, the same amount appropriated in fiscal year 1989.

National Endowment for Children's Educational Television

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$2,500,000

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of $2,500,000 to establish the national endowment for children's educational television as provided for in Senate 797 which was enacted by the Senate

earlier in this session of Congress. The amount recommended is an increase of $2,500,000 over 1989 appropriations to date, the budget request, and the House allowance.

The quality of children's educational programming on public television has remained high over the last 20 years. It has grown and developed over time as a highly valued educational tool to enlighten and inform our Nation's youth, both at home and in school in an engaging fashion. The potential for real change is on the horizon given the many new proposals now being received by public television, the Department of Education, NSF, and CPB. However, in order to make a real impact in this area, there is a need for a greater focus on children's educational programming.

In addition, the outlets for educational programming need to be expanded beyond public broadcasting to include the commercial media, television, cable, and other distributors. Public television has demonstrated that educational programming can be very effective. The next logical step is to try to reach those children who are not watching public television and those children that the present public television fare is not serving. The national endowment for children's educational television is designed to maximize the viewership of the programs funded by requiring that programming be distributed aggressively through both the public television system and the commercial media.

In the case of children's educational programming, commercial broadcasters have little incentive to produce or carry such programming because of the high cost of producing the programs and the low level of advertising revenue the programming generates. While children's programs on commercial television stations carry many advertisements, and sometimes more than on adult programs, the rates paid for these advertisements are substantially less than the rates paid for general entertainment programs. consequently, commercial broadcasters have difficulty recouping the costs of general children's programming, much less the costs of that which is oriented to teaching intellectual skills.

The endowment will enable commercial broadcasters to acquire educational programming at a very lost cost and, while they cannot interrupt the program with advertisements, they will be able to advertise before and after the program. In addition, they will be able to carry the programming without having to bear the full production costs. This should greatly affect the benefit/cost ratio and provide a sufficient incentive to air more educational programming. Finally, the endowment is not limited to distribution through over-the-air or cable television. Videocassette and satellite distribution may provide to be worthwhile mechanisms, and other new technologies are certain to come along. The Secretary of Commerce is to consider all avenues to maximize distribution.

Education in this country is primarily the concern of parents, educators, and local governments, which is as it should be. But we cannot lose sight of the vital role the Federal Government must play. It is not solely the responsibility of the citizens of Iowa or Michigan or Tennessee to compete educationally with the countries of Europe and Asia—it is an issue that challenges us as a nation. It is clear that we cannot expect parents who are themselves illiterate to prepare their children to compete in the workplace. The Fed-

eral Government must assist these parents to educate their children in every way possible.

Television programming can make an important contribution to education at the national level, because television is accessible to all Americans. Most importantly, television reaches 98 percent of all American homes—including the homes of the educationally and economically disadvantaged. Well over 90 percent of households with incomes below $5,000 have a working television set. According to the Department of Commerce, more homes have television than have indoor plumbing.

It is essential that the Federal Government take the lead role in children's educational television projects at the national level and that it provide sustained, long-term funding for those endeavors which prove their worth.

The Committee believes that we need to devote greater attention to the educational needs of our Nation's youth. This legislation is designed to begin to address this need. If we are to ensure that our children are prepared for the future, we must expand our efforts to reach and teach our Nation's children. It is well documented that television programing can be an effective way to teach children and to motivate them to learn. The Committee recognizes that television alone cannot address all of the educational needs of our children. However, television can have a very significant impact.

In addition, the Committee also recognizes that we cannot rely solely on public broadcasting, with its limited resources and competing demands, to be the sole source of educational television programming. Accordingly, this legislation is intended to provide additional educational television programming for public broadcasting and low cost, high quality programming for distribution on the commercial video media.

As provided in Senate 797 the endowment for children's educational television will be established in the Department of Commerce to be administered by the Secretary in consultation with the Advisory Council on Children's Educational Television. The Secretary will award grants to people who wish to produce children's educational programming under the condition: (1) that the programs be made available first only to public and noncommercial broadcasting (for 2 years) and (2) that others then may obtain the programming under conditions that ensure its maximum practicable distribution and so long as the programming is not interrupted by commercial advertisements. There is a cap on the amount to be awarded in any one grant of 75 percent of the projects' total costs.

The Secretary is required to establish the Advisory Council consisting of 10 individuals from the private sector, expert in such fields as education, child development, and programming.

General Provisions

The Committee has included several general provisions previously in the bill.

In addition, the Committee has included a new section 609 regarding the incorporation of resource accounting into the national income account of the United States.

Failing to recognize natural resources as economic assets subject to depreciation and depletion distorts the recordings of national income and economic growth. Several countries and international organizations are working to construct accounting systems to record gains and losses to natural resources of economic significance. It is important to sound economic policy formation that the United States utilize such statistics within the framework of the national income accounting system.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis within the Department of Commerce is instructed to cooperate with other national and international organizations to construct and utilize resource accounts for the United States encompassing principle natural resources such as soils, forests, subsoil minerals, and water resources. This consultation shall include, but is not limited to the United Nations Statistical Office, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and any nations or international organizations utilizing or considering the use of such accounts. These accounts should be constructed to record stocks on an annual basis, and gains and losses to such stocks in both physical and economic measures.

Definitions used in the construction of such resource accounts should be consistent with the current national income accounts, to permit integration of natural resources accounts into the national income accounting system.

This innovation in accounting is not intended to immediately replace current systems of reporting GNP. However, the Committee notes that other nations are already building resource accounting into their standard calculation of GNP and that the Secretary should consider a long-term change in the method of GNP calculation to be consistent with international standards.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for the Department of Justice is $6,250,138,000, which is $401,754,000 more than the 1989 appropriation, $1,664,792,000 less than the budget estimates, and $5,786,782,000 over the House allowance for the Department. It should be noted than an additional $1,792,597,000 for the Department was appropriated in the drug amendment to the Transportation Appropriation Act.

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

[Dollars direct and reimbursable]

Program	1989	1990
U.S. attorneys	$460,212,000	$490,650,000
U.S. Marshals Service	206,400,000	218,041,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,439,100,000	1,504,929,000
Drug Enforcement Administration	535,000,000	560,546,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	826,200,000	882,068,000

This chart identifies the actual resources available to the Department of Justice drug law enforcement agencies during fiscal year 1989 and the recommended levels for fiscal year 1990. The Committee believes this comparison is important in view of the transfer of funds appropriated for organized crime drug enforcement [OCDE] in fiscal year 1989 to a single OCDE account in the fiscal year 1990 bill, as well as increased fees credited to the FBI and INS.

General Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$88,360,000
Budget estimate, 1990	100,925,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	90,664,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $90,664,000, an increase of $2,304,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $10,261,000 less than the budget request but $90,664,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $4,130,000 to the Office of Inspector General, less the absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

This appropriation funds the development of policy objectives and the management of the Department and two organizations responsible for the administrative review and appeal of decisions relating to individuals: the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the Pardon Attorney.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1989	[1] ($18,901,000)
Budget estimate, 1990	19,433,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	20,673,000

[1] This office was not funded as a separate appropriation prior to fiscal year 1990.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,673,000 for the newly created Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The amount recommended is $1,240,000 above the budget request and $20,673,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation reflects the transfer of base resources required by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase. These resources are drawn from the following salaries and expenses appropriation accounts: General administration, Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Marshals Service.

The Committee recommendation differs from the budget estimate as follows: The $1,332,000, which would support 20 positions, that had been proposed for transfer from the Office of Inspector General to the Office of Professional Responsbility within the general administration appropriation is not being implemented. The Committee understands that, subsequent to the submission of the President's 1990 budget request in January 1989, in the interests of efficiency, a memorandum of agreement regarding conduct of investigations has been finalized between the Office of Inspector General and the Office of Public Responsibility. The agreement states that the Office of Inspector General will continue to conduct the approximate 38 percent of its base investigations caseload which fall under the auspices of the Office of Professional Responsibility. These investigations will be conducted under the control of the counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility.

An additional $750,000 from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and $156,000 from the Drug Enforcement Administration, above the levels proposed for transfer in the President's 1990 budget request, are recommended by the Committee for transfer to the Office of Inspector General. The Committee understands that these amounts have been agreed to by the three organizations involved. This additional $906,000 is required to support properly the level of full-time equivalent work-years transferred to the Office of Inspector General for salaries, benefits, and operating expenses.

The Committee has also included language to support certain investigations of a confidential character and to provide necessary authority for acquisition, lease, maintenance and operation of vehicles required in field investigative, inspection or audit operations.

The Committee notes that the conference report on Senate 908, Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 states, "In the future the Attorney General may determine that OPR and the other audit, internal investigation, and inspection units remaining outside the OIG should be consolidated in the OIG. Pursuant to section 9(a)(2) of the Inspector General Act, the Attorney General is authorized to effect the transfer of resources and functions necessary to achieve this consolidation. Such a transfer would be consist-

ent with the inspector general concept." Should the Attorney General decide to exercise this option, the Committee expects notification of the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees as prescribed in section 606 of this bill.

U.S. Parole Commission

Appropriations, 1989	$10,893,000
Budget estimate, 1990	10,335,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,261,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,261,000, $74,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $632,000 below the budget estimate but $10,261,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects the continuation of the Parole Commission's phasedown and the implementation of the sentencing reform guidelines. In addition, the recommendation reflects the absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

The U.S. Parole Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding the granting or denial of parole, conditions of parole, supervision of parolees and mandatory releases, recommitment in the event of violation of the conditions of supervision, termination of supervision as outlined in the 1976 Parole Commission and Reorganization Act.

Legal Activities

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1989	$246,594,000
Budget estimate, 1990	303,967,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	262,491,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $262,491,000, an increase of $15,897,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $41,476,000 less than the budget request but $262,491,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee allowance includes up to $6,000,000 for litigation support contracts to remain available through September 30, 1991, and up to $6,474,000 for office automation systems for the litigating components of the Department.

The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $1,803,000 to the "Organized crime drug enforcement [OCDE]" account. The Committee understands the $1,803,000 transfer to OCDE will be used to reimburse general legal activities for drug law enforcement activities. The Committee recommendation also reflects absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

This appropriation supports the Attorney General through the establishment of litigative policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Office of Legal

Counsel, the Civil Rights Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Division, and Interpol.

The Committee is concerned by growing evidence that employer sanction provisions (sec. 274a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1324a, may be resulting in employment discrimination against authorized workers. The Committee concurs with the findings of the General Accounting Office, the Commission on Civil Rights, and others that public education and outreach efforts are essential to prevent such discrimination and urges the Department to provide sufficient resources to the Office of Special Counsel for Discrimination for the purpose of implementing a public education campaign on the antidiscrimination provisions of the act. The Committee suggests that such a campaign should, to the maximum extent possible, utilize community groups, qualified designated entities, and local ethnic organizations in outreach efforts to reach potential and actual victims of discrimination.

The Department of Justice has the responsibility for representing the Government in vaccine injury-related claims that are filed under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. The Committee believes the bill provides sufficient resources to adequately support the staffing for this important program.

CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$20,000,000
House allowance	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommendation includes no funding for the civil liberties education fund. The amount recommended is $20,000,000 below the budget request and $50,000,000 below the House allowance.

The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383) created a civil liberties public education fund from which $20,000 redress payments are to be made to certain eligible Japanese Americans who were interned in camps during World War II.

The Committee's 302(b) allocation for fiscal year 1990 provided sufficient resources to maintain base funding for existing programs, plus a modest increase for drug law enforcement activities. Under these constraints, the Committee is unable to provide funding to begin these payments. However, the Committee has included a provision to appropriate funds for the civil liberties public education fund beginning in fiscal year 1991, subject to the limitations in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$44,937,000
Budget estimate, 1990	47,222,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	42,222,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $42,222,000, a decrease of $2,715,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $5,000,000 less than the budget request but $42,222,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, plus an additional $15,000,000 provided through fees created in section 605 of this act, bringing the amount available to the Antitrust Division in fiscal year 1990 to $57,222,000.

Specifically, the Committee recommendation reduced the Preservation of Competitive Market Structure Program by $5,000,000 because $15,000,000 in premerger notification filing fees created through section 605 of this act will be credited to the Antitrust Division appropriation providing a net increase of $10,000,000 for this account. These additional resources shall be allocated to the Termination and Prevention of Private Cartel Behavior Program to expand the Antitrust Division's criminal investigation of bid-rigging and price-fixing cases; to ensuring compatibility of the Antitrust Division's office automation system with the Department's uniform office automation and case management system; and for the Preservation of Competitive Market Structure Program to open and close additional preliminary inquiries and more merger cases.

The Antitrust Division acts on antitrust cases before the Supreme Court as authorized by the Solicitor General; represents the interests of the United States in the courts of appeals in all civil and criminal cases brought by the United States under the Federal antitrust laws; reviews certain decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and prepares an appeal position for the United States; and prepares and files amicus briefs in the district courts, the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court in selected private antitrust cases.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$460,212,000
Budget estimate, 1990	525,561,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	444,862,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $444,862,000 for the activities of U.S. attorneys. The recommendation is $15,350,000 less than the 1989 level, $80,699,000 less than the budget request but $444,862,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $45,788,000 to the newly created "Organized

crime drug enforcement [OCDE]" account. The Committee understands the $45,788,000 transfer to OCDE will be used to reimburse the Office of U.S. Attorneys for drug law enforcement activities. The Committee recommendation also reflects absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

The primary mission of the U.S. attorneys is to execute the function of being the principal litigators of the U.S. Government. It is their task to prosecute those who mock our Nation's criminal laws, to protect the public from those who would further their private interests at the expense of the general welfare, to protect the legitimate powers of the Federal Government from those who would usurp such powers, and to assert affirmatively, through the courts, those national policies established by Congress, the administration and the Attorney General. This mission is accomplished by 94 district offices in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Northern Marianas. The U.S. attorneys' appropriation consists of six programs. These programs are: Criminal litigation, civil litigation, debt collection, organized crime drug enforcement, legal education, and management and administration.

The Committee has included language to allow not to exceed $5,000,000 for the purposes of (1) providing training of personnel of the Department of Justice in debt collection, (2) providing services related to locating debtor skiptracing, asset searches, credit reports, and other investigations, and (3) paying the costs of sales of property not covered by the sale of proceeds, such as auctioneers' fees and expenses, maintenance, and protection of property and businesses, advertising and title search and surveying costs. The Committee has also included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $8,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Attorneys Office.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$47,370,000
Budget estimate, 1990	62,777,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	60,729,000

The Committee recommends a total of $60,729,000 for the U.S. Trustees Program, to be derived from fees collected pursuant to Public Law 99-554, for the expenses of the U.S. trustees. The Committee recommendation provides requested adjustments to base, less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

Public Law 99-554, the Bankruptcy Judges, U.S. Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, established a U.S. trustee system fund in the U.S. Treasury and provided for the collection and deposit of filing fees and maintenance charges into the fund to finance program operations. The system of fees and charges produces sufficient revenue to cover program costs.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1989	$472,000
Budget estimate, 1990	440,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	440,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $440,000, a decrease of $32,000 from the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate but $440,000 above the House allowance.

The principal mission of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is to settle the claims of American citizens arising out of nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interest by certain foreign governments. The Commission also serves in an advisory capacity to other Government agencies in matters of policy on claims of the United States against foreign governments.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$206,400,000
Budget estimate, 1990	240,846,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	217,027,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $217,027,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service. This is $10,627,000 more than the 1989 level and $217,027,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation is $23,819,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $1,271,000 to the Office of Inspector General, and the transfer of $1,014,000 to the "Organized crime drug enforcement [OCDE]" account. The Committee understands the $1,014,000 transfer to OCDE will be used to reimburse the U.S. Marshals Service for drug law enforcement activities. The Committee recommendation also reflects the absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

The Federal Government is represented in each of the 94 judicial districts by a U.S. Marshal. The primary mission of the U.S. Marshals Service is responsibility for the protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. It is the principal support force in the Federal judicial system and an integral part of the Federal law enforcement community. The Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $6,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Marshals Service.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Appropriations, 1989	$110,100,000
Budget estimate, 1990	160,034,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	137,034,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $137,034,000, an increase of $26,934,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $23,000,000 below the budget request but $137,034,000 above the House allowance. This appropriation covers the costs of care and housing of Federal prisoners in contract detention facilities. The Committee recommendation includes an increase of $28,386,000 to fund jail days and increased costs of medical care and guard service and $5,000,000 for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP] which will enable selected State and local governments to renovate, construct, and equip correctional facilities in exchange for the guarantee of additional beds for unsentenced Federal prisoners in the future.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1989	$52,203,000
Budget estimate, 1990	56,784,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	56,784,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,784,000, an increase of $4,581,000 above the 1989 level. The recommendation is the same as the budget request, but $56,784,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses, mental competency examinations, and witness protection.

The Committee has included language to allow this appropriation to receive reimbursements from litigating organizations in the event this allocation is exhausted and cases are scheduled for trial in the same fiscal year.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$27,858,000
Budget estimate, 1990	29,609,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	29,334,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,334,000, an increase of $1,476,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $275,000 less than the budget request but $29,334,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes the requested adjustments to base, less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

The Community Relations Service was established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities in resolving disagreements arising from discriminatory practices. The

Service is also responsible for administering the program of assistance for Cuban and Haitian entrants, as mandated by section 501(c), title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

Assets Forfeiture Fund

Appropriations, 1989	$75,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	100,000,000
House allowance	76,513,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee recommends a total of $75,000,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund. This is $25,000,000 less than the budget request and $1,513,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes amounts for program-related expenses, such as payment of awards for information, retrofitting of seized conveyances, and purchase of evidence. The Committee has not included bill language requested by the administration which would have placed a funding limitation on the uncontrollable expenses from the fund required to manage seized assets. The Committee believes placing a cap on these asset-specific expenses could prevent the Department from effectively managing the fund, and result in a degradation of this very effective drug law enforcement activity.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$214,921,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	168,560,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $168,560,000, an increase of $168,560,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $46,361,000 below the budget request but $168,560,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects only the participation of Department of Justice agencies in organized crime drug enforcement task forces at their base funding levels.

Pursuant to section 1055 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), the Department of Justice requested resources for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement [OCDE] Program, for fiscal year 1990, in a single appropriation request. This revises the former funding approach, in place since fiscal year 1985, of appropriating resources directly to the participating agencies appropriation accounts.

In the President's 1990 budget request, the following resources were identified by the participant organizations as their 1990 base budgeted level of participation in task force activities. The permanent positions would become reimbursable positions, and dollar amounts identified were proposed for transfer to the Department of Justice's interagency law enforcement, organized crime drug enforcement appropriation, and FTE employment ceiling remained in the parent account:

Organization	Permanent direct funded positions become reimbursable positions	FTE work-years	Transfer amount
Drug Enforcement Administration	762	749	$68,366,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	637	637	51,589,000
U.S. Marshals Service	13	13	1,014,000
U.S. Customs Service	226	226	14,461,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	135	128	8,612,000
Internal Revenue Service	260	260	14,413,000
U.S. Coast Guard	10	10	662,000
U.S. attorneys	669	652	45,788,000
Criminal Division	6	6	662,000
Tax Division	14	12	1,141
Total	2,732	2,693	206,876,000

The Committee, however, did not receive an increase to its 302(b) allocation to accommodate funding of the Treasury and Transportation Departments components of the OCDE appropriation account. The Treasury Department's proposed commitment of resources to the OCDE Program in 1990 amounts to $37,486,000; the Transportation Department's proposed commitment of resources amounts to $830,000. Because these additional resources were not provided, the Committee has included language which limits the use of funds within this account to Department of Justice organizations participating in the OCDE Program.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Appropriations, 1989	$1,439,100,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,550,385,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,423,340,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,423,340,000, a decrease of $15,760,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $127,045,000 less than the budget request but $1,423,340,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $51,589,000 to the "Organized Crime Drug Enforcement [OCDE]" account. The Committee understands the $51,589,000 transferred to OCDE will be used to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigations for drug law enforcement activities. The Committee recommendation also reflects the absorption of 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase. And, the bill also provides for increased fees totaling $30,000,000, bringing the recommended operating level for this account to $1,453,340,000.

The Committee has included language authorizing not to exceed $30,000 for official reception and representation expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigations. And, the Committee has provided language to extend the FBI's authority to charge a fee for conducting fingerprint identification and name check requests for all civil, nonlaw enforcement employment and licensing purposes. Previous authority allowed for charging a user fee to State and local agencies for noncriminal justice employment and licensing purposes.

The FBI has provided similar services to other Federal agencies including the Department of Defense on a cost-free basis.

The expanded authority would permit the FBI to institute a user fee for processing of all requests for other than law enforcement purposes, including those for other Federal Government agencies. The costs to the FBI of providing name check and fingerprint identification services for nonlaw enforcement purposes are considerable and have begun to negatively impact on its basic law enforcement mission. The Committee recognizes the value of these services to other Federal users, however, and believes it is important that the FBI continue to make them available, although on a reimbursable basis.

The FBI's central fingerprint repository is a critical component of our criminal justice system. However, it is extremely costly in that, despite a major automation investment in the 1984 budget, it remains a very manpower intensive operation, characterized by high turnover of low paid, unskilled personnel in a high cost-of-living area. Further, the Committee has become aware that technological advances are rapidly making the current semiautomated system both outmoded and incompatible with many State systems. The Committee recognizes that all users must help defray the cost of any new automation initiative. Therefore, the Committee has provided new authority to permit the FBI to establish the fee charged State and local noncriminal justice fingerprint identification and name check services at an amount which would help defray the costs of future capital investment in a new automated identification system. The revenues which would be generated then would be available to offset the development, planning, and acquisition of an automated fingerprint identification system and automated data processing systems to enhance the operations of the fingerprint services. Further the Committee directs that the FBI initiate a study for the purposes of considering the feasibility of relocating the Identification Division to a site elsewhere in the mid-Atlantic area. This study may be funded from user fee resources.

Drug Enforcement Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$535,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	556,481,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	492,180,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $492,180,000, a decrease of $42,820,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $64,301,000 less than the budget request but $492,180,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $706,000 to the Office of Inspector General, and the transfer of $68,366,000 to the "Organized Crime Drug Enforcement [OCDE]" account. The Committee understands the $68,366,000 transferred to OCDE will be used to reimburse the DEA for drug law enforcement activities. While the Committee recommendation reflects the absorption of 75 percent of

the 1989 pay increase it also includes $13,000,000 in program enhancements and, bill language authorizing not to exceed $30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The Committee expects the $13,000,000 enhancement to be used as follows: $4,162,000 to expand DEA's State and local task force program; $2,000,000 for demonstration grants to State and local governments to clean up and safely dispose of substances associated with illegal drug laboratories pursuant to section 2405 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; $3,000,000 for DEA's intelligence program (including $1,000,000 for the purchase of a new computer for the El Paso Intelligence Center); and $3,838,000 for the office automation project within DEA's ADP and telecommunications program.

While the Committee recognizes that sufficient funding is unavailable to provide increases in agent strength that will significantly impact general domestic enforcement activities, the recommended level of funding will significantly expand the drug enforcement efforts of the State and local task force program. The State and local task force program provides direct support to the Federal drug enforcement mission as well as enhances State and local law enforcement expertise. The Committee also recognizes that proper intelligence and ADP support is key to the effective use of agent resources.

The Committee also recognizes the important contributions of the Civil Air Patrol in the Nation's domestic cannabis eradication efforts. Because of these contributions, which have only begun to be realized, the Committee encourages DEA to expand the funding and use of the Civil Air Patrol in the domestic cannabis eradication program.

The Committee understands the Department of Justice supports the violent traffickers project established in Philadelphia, PA, in 1988 and intends to continue its funding. The Committee believes this project has been successful and supports the Department's intention to continue its active participation in the project.

The Committee is concerned with the DEA's plans to reduce the level of special agent staffing in the Charleston, SC, resident office and directs the DEA to maintain positions at not less than the seven special agents on board in this office prior to April 1, 1989.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Appropriations, 1989	$826,200,000
Budget estimate, 1990	898,959,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	823,486,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $823,486,000, a decrease of $2,714,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $823,486,000 more than the House allowance but $75,473,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, including the transfer of $4,927,000 to the Office of Inspector General, and necessary enhancements to maintain a high level of border patrol staffing along the Southwest border of the United States. The Committee continues to be concerned with

the trafficking of drugs across our borders and strongly supports the efforts of the border patrol in interdicting large quantities of illegal drugs between ports of entry and at border patrol traffic checkpoints.

The Committee recommendation also reflects bill language which changes the funding method of the Adjudications and Naturalization Program, thus reducing the appropriated amount for this account by $58,582,000 without reducing program activities. And, the Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $5,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Committee is concerned with the staffing configuration of Alcan, Haines, and Skagway, AK, land ports of entry. The steady growth in international traffic experienced by these ports of entry has resulted in shortages of staff capacity during peak seasonal periods. In order to address this problem, the Committee directs INS to consider funding additional part-time and seasonal officers during peak seasonal periods.

HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Despite the success of the visa waiver program since its inception in July 1988, the Committee is concerned over the processing delays that have arisen in the operations at the Honolulu International Airport. The Committee understands that at present, it takes between 1½ and 3 hours, or 50 percent to 300 percent longer to process international passenger arrivals. According to the Hawaii Department of Transportation, the airport receives more than 40 percent of all the visa waiver passengers visiting the United States from Japan and the United Kingdom, with 80 percent of all Japanese passengers entering the airport under the visa waiver program.

In an effort to alleviate the delays at the Honolulu International Airport, the Committee strongly urges the Immigration and Naturalization Service to fill existing vacancies from the immigration user fee fund and to allocate additional inspectors to the Honolulu Airport to handle the current level of international passenger arrivals. The increase in processing time is a result of the language barrier and problems associated with the physical handling of the forms required under the visa waiver program. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the INS ensure that sufficient inspectors at the airport are bilingual in English and Japanese to meet the needs of the traveling public. Further, the Committee recommends that the INS review the existing forms used for the program and consider making modifications to ensure expeditious processing of international passenger arrivals. The INS is required to report its progress on the above to the Committee on Appropriations by April 1, 1990.

ADJUDICATIONS AND NATURALIZATION

Language included in the bill removes the requirement to transfer deposits in the amount of $50,000,000 annually from the "Immigration examinations fee" account to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. It is specifically intended that, with this

modification, funding for the Adjudications and Naturalization Program of the INS will no longer be appropriated, but will be financed solely by reimbursement from the "Immigration examinations fee" account. By this action, as noted above, the Committee provides funding for ongoing operations plus necessary enhancements to the Adjudications and Naturalization Program.

It is the Committee's intent that only those costs directly attributable to the adjudication of applications and petitions submitted for benefits and the processing of naturalization and citizenship petitions and applications shall be funded from this fee account.

In the event more fees are collected for this account than are estimated and the INS proposes reimbursement for adjudication and naturalization functions beyond those currently identified, the Committee expects the Attorney General to require an updated plan from the INS reflecting how funds will be used. The Committee expects any updated plans to also document if funds will be used to carry out a planned enhancement of adjudication and naturalization functions and whether the plan represents a one-time action or a permanent augmentation of program effort. If a new use of the "Immigration examination fee" account relates to an extraordinary, unplanned adjudication or naturalization related event, this too should be documented in an updated plan for use of funds to be reimbursed from the fee account. The Committee expects the Attorney General to promptly notify the Committee on Appropriations of any proposed uses of the fund other than for costs directly associated with activities cited above.

REFUGEE PROCESSING

The Committee remains fully committed to fair and orderly processing of individuals seeking admission to the United States under the authority of the Refugee Act of 1980. The Committee commends the INS for its past contributions to what has been a generous and humane U.S. refugee program.

The Committee requests that the INS continue with prompt reconsideration of all previously rejected Khao I Dang and ration card holder cases where reviews have been conducted of faulty EAO findings and a determination has been made by the Department of State that a representation of the case is merited.

The Committee continues to find the quarterly processing reports of the INS to be a particularly useful performance assessment tool. Therefore, the INS is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly reports on refugee approvals and rejections worldwide, broken down by country of origin. These reports shall also include information on the number of individuals granted humanitarian parole, again broken down by country of origin. With regard to Southeast Asia, the figures are to be further divided into those presented, approved, or denied in groups I, II, and III (under the current system of classification separating immigrant visas, other close relatives, and extraordinary circumstance cases). These quarterly reports shall be made available to the Committee not less than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

The INS is again directed to provide quarterly projections of staffing needs and staffing availability and the shortfall, if any,

and shall include with this information the refugee processing projections and underlying assumptions upon which these staffing projections are made. Specifically, the INS is to provide the caseload number, broken down by region and by ethnic group, it expects to process worldwide during each quarter of fiscal year 1990. These reports shall be made available to the Committee not less than 15 days before the beginning of each quarter, and shall be amended during the quarter if the underlying assumptions upon which INS projections are based change.

OAKDALE ALIEN CRIMINAL DETENTION CENTER

The Committee recognizes that Oakdale, LA, will soon have more than 2,400 Federal inmates located within its city limits. The Committee also recognizes that it would be beneficial if the city of Oakdale had a system for which it could notify the residents within a specified distance of the center of any breakouts or emergencies that might occur.

The Committee directs INS to submit a report to the Appropriations Committee by January 1, 1990, identifying the utility and cost for implementing a computerized safety system in the city of Oakdale.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$953,012,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,152,554,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,097,631,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,097,631,000, an increase of $144,619,000 over fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date. The recommendation is $54,923,000 less than the budget request but $1,097,631,000 over the House allowance.

These funds provide for the operation and maintenance of correctional institutions and community-based facilities; subsistence costs including medical care for offenders confined in these facilities; cost of administering inmate programs, including academic, social, occupational education, drug and alcohol addict treatment, and mental health programs; and program direction and management support costs of the central and regional offices.

The Committee recommendation provides for most uncontrollable increases for the Federal Prison System and several program enhancements. This increase in funding will finance the care and subsistence of a projected increase of 6,022 inmates during 1990, from 50,378 to 56,400, and also permit the activation of one new Federal correctional institution, six housing units at existing institutions, and five acquired Federal prison camps.

Also included in the Committee recommendation are funds to expand State and local contracts to house additional Federal offenders and to increase the average daily population in contract community centers. And, the Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Bureau of Prisons.

The Committee supports increasing staffing at existing institutions by 1,500 positions to avoid compromising security of our Federal prisons which are currently overcrowded by approximately 60 percent and also supports an additional 97 positions for vocational training programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

Appropriations, 1989	$9,590,000
Budget estimate, 1990	10,112,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,112,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,112,000, an increase of $522,000 over the 1989 appropriations tc date. The amount is the same as the budget request but $10,112,000 more than the House allowance.

The National Institute of Corrections works with State and local governments to assist them in developing and training their corrections staff, to conduct and support research regarding ways to improve correctional programs and to serve as a clearinghouse for information on improvements in corrections.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1989	$299,293,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,401,332,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	401,332,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $401,332,000. This amount is $1,000,000,000 less than the amended budget request, $102,039,000 more than 1989 appropriations to date, and $401,332,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation will expand the capacity of the Federal Prison System by approximately 7,500 beds. Specifically, the Committee's recommendation includes $231,100,000 for the construction of two Federal correctional complexes to be located in the Northeast and the Western regions; each complex to be comprised of a maximum security U.S. penitentiary, medium security Federal correctional institution and, minimum security Federal prison camp. The recommendation also includes $58,000,000 for a metropolitan detention center to be located in the Southeast; $71,500,000 for capacity expansion projects at existing institutions; and $40,732,000 for modernization and repair projects at existing institutions.

The Committee, in recognition of the growing need for additional bedspace to house criminal aliens under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS], directs up to $14,000,000 in this appropriation be used for the expansion of the jointly run INS and Bureau of Prisons Oakdale II facility for criminal aliens to 1,000 beds. Expansion of Oakdale II will give INS critically needed bedspace for housing criminal aliens pending their expeditious deportation.

The Committee notes with interest the proposal to lease a Federal medium security prison. Under the budget proposal, a Federal

medium security prison would be leased on an annual basis and would be staffed and managed by the Bureau of Prisons.

The Committee recognizes the potential benefits of this concept and understands that several State correctional systems have successfully implemented this approach. The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to proceed, on a pilot basis, with this program and to undertake all necessary action to lease one medium security Federal correctional institution.

The Committee notes that the number of Federal prisons has almost doubled since 1974 when the agency was organized into five geographic regions and recommends that serious consideration be given to reconfiguration of its current regions and the establishment of a sixth region to include the mid-Atlantic States. Further, the Committee recommends that the Bureau of Prisons specifically review its expansion requirements in the mid-Atlantic States in order to ensure that sufficient Federal prisons are provided in this area.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1989	($7,051,000)
Budget estimate, 1990	(2,857,000)
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	(2,857,000)

The Committee includes the requested authority for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., to make expenditures, contracts, and commitments necessary for carrying out its programs. In addition, the Committee includes language setting limitations of $2,857,000 on the amount of corporation funds available for administrative expenses. The total recommended amounts are the same as the budget estimate and $2,857,000 more than the House allowance.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is entirely self-sustaining. The Corporation, which was established in 1934, is authorized to operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and disciplinary barracks. Profits from the Corporation's industrial activities are used to compensate inmates performing outstanding services in institutional operations.

Office of Justice Programs

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1989	$321,022,000
Budget estimate, 1990	446,253,000
House allowance	330,843,000
Committee recommendation	329,976,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $329,976,000. This amount is $8,954,000 above the 1989 appropriation to date, $116,277,000 less than the budget request, and $867,000 less than the House allowance.

The Office of Justice Programs is comprised of a number of separate and distinct programs. The Committee's recommendations for the program level for those programs are as follows:

National Institute of Justice	$22,933,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	21,032,000
Emergency assistance	
(Prior year carryover)	(1,148,000)
Drug control and system improvement grants	150,000,000
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	69,193,000
Missing and abused children's programs	4,000,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	25,000,000
Mariel Cuban Program	5,000,000
Regional information sharing system	13,500,000
Management and administration	19,318,000
General reduction	−5,000,000
Total	329,976,000

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Federal Government's ability to respond in a timely and effective manner to assist State and local law enforcement agencies facing unprecedented public safety emergencies, such as those faced by the State of South Carolina in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, must be sufficient to meet the needs of impacted jurisdictions. Therefore, $5,000,000 shall be appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Justice for the purpose of providing assistance to those States affected by Hurricane Hugo. These funds shall be provided in accordance with current regulations and will be in addition to the funds currently available for such emergencies.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes $69,193,000 for grants and administrative expenses for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Program, an increase of $2,500,000 over amounts available for fiscal year 1989.

The recommendation includes $350,000 to carry out the provisions of section 241(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide financial and technical assistance to an organization representing the State advisory groups [SAG's]. These funds will allow the SAG's to meet their statutory responsibilities to include a yearly conference, an annual review and report to the Congress and the President on Federal juvenile justice policy and programs, and provide technical assistance and the dissemination of information. Consistent with the enhanced support for SAG's activities mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1988, the Committee directs the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to award, by grant or cooperative agreement, the entire amount upon receipt of a proposal from the SAG's addressing each of the required activities under section 241(f).

The recommendation includes $2,900,000 for the coordinated, Law-Related Education [LRE] Program. This increase of $500,000 over the fiscal year 1989 level will allow for expansion of the program into three new States (West Virginia, Delaware, and Alabama) and allow for expansion of LRE training into nonschool sites and to implement a new and comprehensive antidrug, antiviolence curriculum.

The recommendation includes $2,000,000 to initiate a new program relating to juvenile gangs, drug abuse, and drug trafficking as authorized in part D of the JJDP Act. The Committee believes that prevention programs such as this, which complement the efforts of local jurisdictions, are crucial elements in the war on drugs. Included in this amount is $300,000 for the Teens, Crime, and the Community Program in fiscal year 1990. The Committee believes this program's goal of reducing the high rate of teen drug abuse, delinquency, and victimization help address some of America's most pressing social issues and expects the program to equitably serve rural and urban areas.

The recommendation provides no less than $2,000,000 to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to provide continuing legal education in family and juvenile law. Funding at this level will enable the national council to continue and enhance its vital programs which seek to foster understanding and compliance with Federal statutes.

The recommendation provides not less than $650,000 for the Court-Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] Program. These funds are provided to support the training and development needs of CASA programs throughout the country, which have expanded from 88 in 1984 to the current level of 366.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing number of juveniles involved in violent criminal offenses, drug trafficking, substance abuse, street gangs, and teen suicide. Many of these juveniles have come under the authority of State corrections departments. The Committee recognizes that adequate training for many employees who are responsible for the management, supervision, and programming at juvenile corrections institutions is as important as the training of those working in adult corrections. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has the authority and does provide some training for personnel who work with juveniles. The Committee believes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention should increase attention to this area and allocates $250,000 for the training of juvenile corrections personnel in three specific areas: Line supervisor training, middle management training, and continued specialty training, which addresses AIDS, suicide, substance abuse, and violent offenders.

DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $150,000,000 for the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program for fiscal year 1990, which is both the same amount provided in fiscal year 1989 and the amount requested for fiscal year 1990. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorizes this grant program at $350,000,000 for fiscal year 1990, however, overall budgetary constraints preclude the Committee from recommending funding at that level.

The recommendation provides $2,700,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to administer the national crime prevention campaign, and $2,000,000 for drug abuse demand reduction programs, specifically, $1,000,000 for the national crime prevention campaign and $1,000,000 for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program.

The Committee is aware of the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program sponsored by the Eisenhower Foundation which implements a unique social-economic development formula which has proven to reduce inner city crime and drug abuse by employing and educating at risk minority youth. The Committee supports funding to carry out program planning, implementation, evaluation, and information dissemination for the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program. The Committee recommends $500,000 for a discretionary grant and expects the neighborhood program to expand into rural areas.

The Committee notes that the National Association of Town Watch received $50,000 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance in fiscal year 1989. This program has made significant contributions in helping neighborhoods throughout the country in their fight against crime. The Committee urges BJA to consider expanding the scope of this program.

The Committee is aware that the rise in drug and drug-related crimes has strained the capacities of State correctional systems. A report in August 1989 from the National Conference of State Legislatures indicates that corrections is the fastest growing portion of State budgets. The Committee strongly stresses the importance of the Structured Sentencing Program and the Prison Capacity Program in providing mechanisms for States to make maximum effective use of their correctional resources. The Committee expects that within amounts available for antidrug abuse programs an amount not less than $1,200,000 be made available to continue both of these programs.

Drug and alcohol dependent offenders now make up the majority of inmates in the Nation's prisons and jails—estimated at 70 percent on average across the Nation. Recidivism rates for such offenders are unacceptably high, leading to a revolving door syndrome of addiction, crime, and incarceration, thus fueling the overcrowding of our prisons and jails. In order to break this cycle of crime and addiction, the Committee believes that treatment services for incarcerated offenders, including appropriate community-based aftercare, are crucial to reducing recidivism. Therefore, the Committee directs that $2,500,000 be targeted for treatment services for incarcerated offenders, including community-based aftercare.

MARIEL CUBANS

The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for reimbursement to States for costs of incarcerating illegal aliens and certain Cuban nationals and modifies House language on this matter. The Congress has provided funds since fiscal year 1985 to reimburse States for housing Mariel Cubans, and the Committee's recommendation continues this funding at the same level as provided in fiscal year 1989.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommendation provides $22,933,000 for the National Institute of Justice, an increase of $1,933,000 over fiscal year

1989 enacted amounts. The Committee continues to be concerned with the escalating drug and violent criminal activity within the District of Columbia and surrounding metropolitan area and directs the Institute to examine the strategies currently being developed to address this serious situation.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Committee recommendation provides $21,032,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an increase of $1,046,000 over fiscal year 1989 enacted levels, an amount sufficient to fund adjustments to base, but no program growth.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation provides $1,148,000 for the Emergency Assistance Program to be derived from prior year unobligated balances, as recommended by the Department.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation provides $13,500,000 for the regional information sharing system [RISS], an increase of $500,000 over the 1989 enacted level and House allowance. The Department requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1990.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $23,818,000 and 342 work-years for management and administration, to be derived as follows:

New budget authority	$19,318,000
Juvenile justice, management, and administration	3,000,000
Drug control grants, management, and administration	1,500,000
Total	23,818,000

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

The Committee recommendation provides the requested amount of $25,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over fiscal year 1989 enacted amounts, for the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. This mandatory program provides a death benefit payment to survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who have died as a result of personal injury sustained in the line of duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In section 201 of the bill, the Committee has continued a limitation on official reception and representation expenses for the Department of Justice. The amount for expenses has been reduced to $30,000 and is limited to those incurred abroad.

In section 202 of the bill, the Committee has made permanent language which provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of this act, materials provided by convict labor may be used in construction of any highway or portion of a highway located on Feder-

al-aid systems as described in section 103 of title 23, United States Code.

In section 203, the Committee has made permanent a general provision which permits appropriations for general administration, the U.S. Marshals Service, the FBI, DEA, INS, and the Federal prison system to be used for uniforms and allowances as authorized by law.

In section 204 of the bill, the Committee has continued certain authorities for the Department of Justice that were contained in the Department of Justice Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980. The Committee recommends language included in fiscal 1989 which provided for undercover investigative operations for the FBI and DEA.

In sections 205, 206, and 207 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1989 appropriations act regarding abortions in the Federal prison system.

In section 208 of the bill, the Committee has included language amending section 6077 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100–690. The language repeals an amendment to the forfeiture law which would adversely affect the ability of State and local law enforcement officials to retain forfeited property for law enforcement purposes.

In section 209 of the bill, the Committee has included a provision to entitle individuals under the provisions of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

In section 210, the Committee has included language to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer a reward for information on the identity of the perpetrators of the bomb attack against Mrs. Sharon Rogers, wife of Capt. Will Rogers of the U.S.S. *Vincennes*.

In section 211, the Committee has included language to continue through fiscal year 1991 the Federal match for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program at the same match authorized for fiscal year 1989.

In section 212, the Committee has included language which maintains the current base allocation level that each State receives by providing an increase to the base allocation that is proportional to the total increase in the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program.

TITLE III—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends a total of $3,095,868,000 for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of State. This amount is $176,109,000 less than the total requested for fiscal year 1990 and $358,527,000 above the appropriations enacted to date for fiscal year 1989. The recommendation is $2,859,634,000 more than the amount approved by the House which deferred action on all but three of the Department's requests. The reductions to the Department's requests mainly occur in basic "Salaries and expenses" and the "Contributions to international organizations" accounts. This was necessary in order to recommend amounts within the bipartisan budget agreement with respect to international affairs spending.

Administration of Foreign Affairs

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$1,789,250,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,880,760,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,744,937,000
By transfer	(29,152,000)

This appropriation provides the funds necessary for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,744,937,000. This is a decrease of $44,313,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date, and $135,823,000 below the budget request and $1,744,937,000 over the House allowance. In addition to the amount appropriated, the Committee has authorized the transfer of $29,152,000 from acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad.

The 1990 appropriation request is lower than the 1989 level due to the establishment of a separate appropriation for the inspector general, −$17,662,000, the transfer of the Foreign Affairs Administration support system to reimbursement by agencies having operations overseas, −$67,618,000; and the nonrecurring amount for the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, −$30,000,000. To ensure that the FAAS system works properly, the Committee supports full funding of the relevant accounts for other agencies so that they can fully reimburse the Department of State for such services.

After giving weight to these changes, the Committee recommendation will provide $63,419,000 of the $77,332,000 net increase requested for adjustments to base and built-in cost increases. The reduction to the requested base adjustments provides for 75 percent

absorption of the 1989 pay raise in American salaries, —$4,913,000; and to eliminate the base funding increase of $9,000,000 for the National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

The Committee has provided an additional $400,000 for the Latin American data base project known as Info-South so that $1,300,000 shall be available for this project in 1990.

The Committee has provided $16,000,000 of the $19,700,000 requested for the Department of State Telecommunication System [DOSTIN] and $9,000,000 of the additional $17,915,000 request for the Beltsville Information Management Center.

DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

The Committee recommendation provides the full $10,365,000 increase authorized of the additional $61,995,000 requested for diplomatic security activities. The additional amount is only for the Construction Security Program and provides a total of $33,498,000 for this particular program.

The Committee believes that a larger amount is needed for construction security, but is constrained by the limitation of section 101(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990 (H.R. 1487) as approved by the Senate on July 21, 1989, from making an appropriate response. The Committee was advised that $6,800,000 is required to cover relatively fixed costs including: security guard requirements for the Helsinki and PAAL warehouse facilities, estimated at $4,900,000; and for Washington program support of $1,900,000. Based upon current Departmental capital project schedules $18,200,000 is needed to support continuing new office building projects at Amman, Georgetown, Lahore, Manama, Nicosia, Pretoria, Sanaa, and San Salvador. This amounts to $25,000,000, so that only $8,498,000 remains of the $33,498,000 allowed by the authorization bill.

However, $13,300,000 is required for continuing office building rehabilitation at Belgrade, Bonn, Mexico City, and Moscow; and $13,200,000 is needed to support projects for which construction funds have been appropriated and construction is planned to commence during fiscal year 1990 at Cairo, Caracas, Khartoum, La Paz, Santiago, and Tel Aviv. In addition $1,200,000 is needed to support the Port Moresby facility which is funded in this bill.

All told, the fiscal year 1990 construction security requirements described above total $45,900,000. The authorized level of $33,498,000 will result in a deficit for construction surveillance of $12,402,000 and require the deferring of some projects unless modified.

TERRORISM

The Committee is deeply concerned by the increasing number of terrorist attacks against Americans overseas and by the debilitating affect the ongoing hostage situation in Lebanon is having on our Nation's foreign policy. The Committee believes that the State Department must act more aggressively to safeguard the broad national interest by more effectively communicating to the American public the risks associated with travel to areas of heightened conflict.

The Committee is astounded to learn that past Department of State travel advisories to Lebanon merely urge Americans to register with the United States Embassy and in no way absolve the United States Government of responsibility for their fate. It is the view of the Committee that it is the responsibility of the Department of State to make it clear in its travel advisories that American citizens, who voluntarily chose to subject themselves to international hazards, and who are not traveling on official U.S. Government business, do so at their own risk.

The Committee directs the Department of State to devise and disseminate, by March 30, 1990, a policy which sets forth the Government's obligations toward citizens who chose to ignore its travel advisories. The Committee also directs the Department to devise a more effective means for disseminating travel advisories to the American public so that they may be more fully informed of the risks of international travel. This new approach should be outlined in the Department's fiscal year 1991 congressional budget justification document.

AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE IN LEBANON

July 1978, State Department travel advisory on Lebanon issued: In view of the uncertain security situation in Lebanon, United States citizens are urged to postpone all but urgent travel and to consult the United States Embassy on security conditions soon after arrival.

February 1984, State Department travel advisory on Lebanon issued: Lebanon remains hazardous. In view of the worsened security situation dependents of United States Government employees have left the country but the Embassy in Beirut remains in operation. All Americans should avoid travel to Lebanon at this time. Expiration date: Indefinite.

May 1984, State Department travel advisory on Lebanon issued: The Department of State continues to advise United States citizens to avoid any travel to Lebanon. The situation remains hazardous. Terrorist acts against individual Americans continue to occur in parts of Beirut. And other areas of the country are also unsafe. Expiration date: Indefinite. Terry Anderson taken hostage March 16, 1985. Thomas P. Sutherland taken hostage June 9, 1985.

June 13, 1985, State Department travel advisory on Lebanon: The Department of State continues to advise United States citizens to avoid any travel to Lebanon. The situation is extremely hazardous. Due to hijackings at Beirut International Airport and instances of kidnapping in the vicinity of the airport, use of this airport is not considered safe for Americans. Terrorist acts against individual Americans continue in other parts of Beirut. Other areas of Lebanon are also unsafe. Those Americans who, despite this advisory, feel compelled to travel to Lebanon are urged to register with the United States Embassy upon their arrival and to keep the Embassy informed of any change of address. They are also urged to inform family, friends or business colleagues in Lebanon to notify the Embassy immediately in the event of their injury or unexplained absence. Expiration date: Indefinite. Frank Herbert Reed taken hostage September 9, 1986. Joseph James Cicippio taken hos-

tage September 12, 1986. Edward Austin Tracy taken hostage October 21, 1986.

January 23, 1987, State Department travel advisory on Lebanon: The Department of State continues to warn United States citizens to avoid any travel to Lebanon. The situation is extremely dangerous throughout the country. Terrorist acts have been directed against private U.S. citizens, a number of whom have been kidnapped and remain hostage. Use of the Beirut airport is not considered safe for Americans. Expiration date: Indefinite. Alan Bradford Steen taken hostage January 24, 1987. Jesse Jonathan Turner taken hostage January 24, 1987. Robert Bruce Polhill taken hostage January 24, 1987.

OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Office of Munitons Control [OMC] is inadequately staffed. The Department has completed phase I of a reorganization of the OMC that has not produced improvement in license processing. The Under Secretary for Management is evaluating a package of 20 new positions for OMC (a 50-percent increase in staff) specifically to support industry and reduce processing times as well as expanded ADP to provide online terminals to all of the bureaus and other agencies reviewing OMC cases.

Last year Congress approved OMC using $250,000 of the registration fees to assist in the overhaul of OMC. In view of the time required to secure the additional personnel and equipment outlined above, the Committee recommends the use of $500,000 of the registration fees in 1990 to permit the hiring of contract help to fix temporary processing bottlenecks and effect the loading of critical historical information into the new ADP system.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$18,672,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	18,672,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,672,000, an increase of $18,672,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $18,672,000 above the House allowance.

Prior to fiscal year 1990, the Office of Inspector General [OIG] was included in the Department of State's "Salaries and expenses" account. The Inspector General's Act of 1978, as amended in 1988, mandated that the activities of the Inspector General's Office be autonomous for funding purposes from the Department of State. The fiscal year 1990 request by the Office of the Inspector General is for funds and positions needed to provide policy direction, conduct audits, investigations and inspections of the Department of State's domestic and overseas operations.

The Office of Inspector General objectives are to: (1) improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department's operations; (2) prevent or detect fraud, waste, and abuse, or mismanage-

ment; and (3) assess the implementation of U.S. foreign policy, primarily through its inspection of all overseas posts and domestic offices on a cyclical basis.

The OIG, as mandated by law since December 1987, also serves as inspector general of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The Committee was advised that an additional $2,600,000 is required by the inspector general for fiscal 1990, but is precluded by section 101(3) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990 as approved by the Senate on July 29, 1989 from recommending the full amount required.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1989	$4,590,000
Budget estimate, 1990	4,600,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,600,000

The Committee recommends the full $4,600,000 requested for representation allowances. The amount recommended is $10,000 over the appropriation for 1989 and $4,600,000 over the House allowance.

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to ambassadors, principal officers, and other foreign service officers for costs incurred for official entertainment. Official entertainment helps to establish and maintain close personal contacts abroad with local government officials and with influential members of the local community. Representation allowances are authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 1989	$9,100,000
Budget estimate, 1990	9,100,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	9,100,000

The Committee recommends $9,100,000 for this account. The recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the appropriation for 1989. It is $9,100,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation funds two programs. The first is to reimburse the city of New York for protection of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations located there. The second, originally authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982, provides for the protection in extraordinary circumstances of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United States. The protection must be authorized by the Secretary of State and can be provided directly, by contract or through State or local authorities.

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING ABROAD

Appropriations, 1989	$240,021,000
Budget estimate, 1990	348,100,000
House allowance	129,200,000
Committee recommendation	348,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $348,100,000, the same as the budget request and $218,900,000 more than the amount allowed by the House. This amount is $108,079,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1989.

Funds in this appropriation are used for the construction or acquisition and maintenance of office space and support facilities for the U.S. foreign affairs agencies, as well as living quarters for American staff at diplomatic and consular posts where housing problems exist.

The amount recommended provides for construction of a new Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, $88,484,000; continued rehabilitation of the office building and staff housing in Bonn, Germany; construction of a pre-engineered office building in Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea; and overseas security projects for the Agency for International Development, $8,000,000, Department of Commerce, $1,000,000; and the United States Information Agency, $11,000,000

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 1989	$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 1990	4,700,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,700,000. This is the same as the budget request and is $200,000 more than the 1989 appropriation. It is $4,700,000 over the House allowance.

This appropriation is required in order for the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. These funds provide for relief and repatriation loans for destitute American citizens abroad and are available for other emergencies in the Department of State.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 1989	$10,890,000
Budget estimate, 1990	11,300,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	11,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,300,000, $410,000 more than the 1989 appropriations, for payment to the American Institute in Taiwan. This is the same as the budget estimate and is $11,300,000 more than the House allowance.

The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8) requires that programs involving Taiwan be carried out by or through the American Institute in Taiwan, and authorizes funds to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of the act. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, general affairs and lo-

gistics. The Department of State contracts with the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out these activities.

PAYMENTS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$107,684,000
Budget estimate, 1990	106,034,000
House allowance	106,034,000
Committee recommendation	106,034,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $106,034,000, a decrease of $1,650,000 from the 1989 appropriations to date and is the same as the budget request and House allowance.

The amount recommended represents the cost of maintaining the old retirement system for those employees declining to switch to the new system as well as the amortization of previous unfunded liabilities that will continue to be funded by this separate appropriation. This separate payment is authorized by section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465). This provision authorizes an appropriation to the fund, in 30 equal annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 1989	$485,940,000
Budget estimate, 1990	714,927,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	668,011,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $668,011,000, an increase of $182,071,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The recommendation is $46,916,000 less than the budget request and $668,011,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation provides the U.S. share of the costs of those international organizations of which it is a member by treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress. The request represents the U.S. share of the costs of our full assessed contributions to 44 international organizations less $1,000,000 in exchange rate savings. The $45,916,000 requested for U.S. arrearages to these organizations had to be deferred to stay within the bipartisan budget agreement for international affairs spending

The following table sets forth the amount provided for each of the international organizations after the approved reprogramming of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1989 and the Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 1990:

Contributions to international organizations—fiscal year 1990 request

Organization	*Thousands of dollars*
United Nations and specialized agencies:	
Food and Agriculture Organization	$61,344
International Atomic Energy Agency	42,332
International Civil Aviation Organization	9,510
International Labor Organization	48,748
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	1,034

Contributions to international organizations—fiscal year 1990 request—Continued

Organization	*Thousands of dollars*
International Telecommunications Union	5,972
United Nations	205,507
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	19,894
Universal Postal Union	985
World Health Organization	71,073
World Intellectual Property Organization	718
World Meteorological Organization	7,362
Subtotal	474,479
Inter-American organizations:	
Inter-American Indian Institute	104
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	14,426
Organization of American States	50,441
Pan American Health Organization	39,223
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	347
Pan American Railway Congress Association	25
Subtotal	104,566
Regional organizations:	
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	11
North Atlantic Assembly	797
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	35,252
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	38,043
South Pacific Commission	859
Subtotal	74,962
Other international organizations:	
Bureau of International Expositions	23
Customs Cooperation Council	2,507
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	7,433
The Hague Conference on Private International Law	69
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,102
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	1[1]
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	118
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	617
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	379
International Coffee Organization	770
International Cotton Advisory Committee	188
International Hydrographic Organization	71
International Institute for Unification of Private Law	99
International Jute Organization	51
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	38
International Office for Epizootics	67
International Organization for Legal Metrology	87
International Rubber Study Group	58
International Seed Testing Association	7
International Wheat Council	325
Interparliamentary Union	596
Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	55
World Tourism Organization	333
Subtotal	15,004
Adjustment for exchange rate savings	−1,000
Total	668,011

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1989	[1] $29,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	111,184,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	111,184,000

[1] In addition, $125,000,000 was provided by transfer.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $111,184,000 for contributions for international peacekeeping operations. The amount recommended is $82,184,000 more than the 1989 appropriations to date, but is $42,816,000 less than the 1989 program level when the $125,000,000 on transfer is taken into account. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate and is $111,184,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of the cost of maintaining United Nations peacekeeping operations. These are the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights [UNDOF], as well as the new United Nations Iran/Iraq Military Observer Group [UNIIMOG], the United Nations Transition Assistance Group [UNTAG], and the United Nations Angolan Verification Mission [UNAVEM].

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Appropriations, 1989	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	6,340,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	6,340,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,340,000. This amount is $340,000 more than the 1989 appropriations to date, the same as the budget request, and $6,340,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation finances U.S. participation in multilateral intergovernmental conferences and contributions to new or provisional international organizations. The basic objective of this activity is to assure that the United States is represented at international fora by effective and efficient delegations formed to attain U.S. policy objectives. The principal expenses of international conference participation are the travel, per diem and support costs of the U.S. delegations and administrative costs when the United States serves as host for international conferences.

In an attempt to provide follow-through to the trade problems that the U.S. copper industry faced early in this decade the Committee directs that the international Copper Producer-Consumer Forum be funded in the amount of $50,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Appropriations, 1989	$13,427,000
Budget estimate, 1990	21,960,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	21,960,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,960,000 for the salaries and expenses and construction appropriations of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC]. This amount is $8,533,000 more than the 1989 appropriations, the same as the budget estimate, and $21,960,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes $10,460,000 for the salaries and expenses appropriation and $11,500,000 for the construction appropriation.

The International Boundary and Water Commission is responsible, through a series of treaties between the United States and Mexico, for exercising the rights and obligations the two governments have assumed for the solution of boundary problems requiring joint engineering action. The principal actions in which the IBWC is engaged are: distribution between the two countries of international river waters; international flood control operations; joint conservation and improvement of international river water quality; solution of border sanitation problems; development of hydroelectric energy; maintenance of the river boundary; and demarcation of the land boundary. The activities performed by the U.S. section are related to U.S. treaty obligations, general policy determinations by the President and the Secretary of State, and authorities granted by Congress.

The $10,460,000 recommended for salaries and expenses provides for administration of treaties and agreements in force and negotiations of new agreements, technical guidance and supervision of boundary water, joint projects with Mexico, general engineering studies, and preliminary surveys and investigations, and operations and maintenance of completed segments of projects under construction and stream gauging and hydrologic stations.

The $11,500,000 recommended for the construction appropriation includes funding for the 1970 Boundary Treaty projects, the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Rio Grande rectification flood control project, the Chemizal Cordova Bridge project, repair of Falcon Dam, the Nuevo Laredo sanitation project, and the Retemal Diversion Dam.

The construction appropriation provides for joint construction projects of the two countries primarily in the areas of sanitation, flood control, and annual flow. The program provides for activities specified by treaty, including joint construction of dams required for the conservation, storage, and regulation of annual water flow, flood control, and other works on the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana Rivers, preferential attention to border sanitation projects, and construction of works to avoid future disputes.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1989	$4,316,000
Budget estimate, 1990	4,500,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,500,000, an increase of $184,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and $4,500,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission, $750,000 and the International Joint Commission, $3,750,000, for fiscal year 1990. The International Boundary Commission maintains the physical boundary between the United States and Canada by surveying, inspecting, and clearing the boundary and replacing or repairing markers as needed. In addition, the International Joint Commission regulates and conducts investigations of boundary waters for the regulation of levels and flows of water, pollution abatement and water quality control, and such other related matters referred by the Governments of the United States and Canada and of mutual concern to both countries.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1989	$10,548,000
Budget estimate, 1990	11,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	12,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,300,000 for international fisheries commissions, $1,300,000 above the budget request. The recommendation is $1,752,000 over the total amount available in fiscal year 1989 and is $12,300,000 over the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the U.S. share of expenses of 11 bilateral and multilateral international fishing organizations established by treaties, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and expenses for the U.S. commissioners.

The Committee is providing $1,300,000 above the budget request for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission for sea lamprey control in accordance with a request from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Necessary language has been included to appropriate funds above the authorized level.

OTHER

U.S. BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

Appropriations, 1989	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	4,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

The Committee recommends the requested appropriation of $4,000,000 for the United States bilateral science and technology agreements with Yugoslavia $2,500,000, and to reestablish a science

and technology program with Poland, $1,500,000. The amount recommended is $2,000,000 above the 1989 appropriations to date, and is $4,000,000 more than the House allowance.

Under the agreement cooperative activities, such as joint research projects, workshops, exchanges of scientists, and exchanges of information, which foster basic research are financed. Projects selected by the managing United States-Yugoslavia Joint Board are in the areas of agriculture, energy, technology, health, and transportation. The program with Poland was reestablished in September 1987 after being in hiatus since 1982.

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1989	$13,700,000
Budget estimate, 1990	8,300,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	14,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,100,000 for payment to the Asia Foundation. The amount recommended is $400,000 more than the 1989 appropriations to date, and is $5,800,000 above the budget request and $14,100,000 more than the House allowance. While the bipartisan budget agreement on international affairs spending prevents further expansion of the Foundation's good work, the Committee is tired of the Department's consistent underfunding of this program which has been widely praised by United States Ambassadors to Japan and other Asian nations.

The programs of the Asia Foundation serve broad, long-term American interests in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area through a program of grants and services. This appropriation provides the basic grant supporting the infrastructure of the Asia Foundation. In addition the appropriation will permit the Foundation to fund development oriented and scholarly exchange programs with an emphasis on projects which promote the ideals and values of democratic pluralism. Support for other specific projects has come from the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, and private sources.

SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1989	$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1990	4,600,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	4,600,000

The Committee recommends $4,600,000 for this activity. This recommendation is the same as the budget request funding for the current fiscal year, and is $4,600,000 more than the House allowance.

The Soviet-East European research and training fund implements title VIII of the 1983 Department of State Authorization Act. This act provides for United States Government assistance on a stable, long-term basis to develop and maintain a national capability for advanced research and training in the field of Soviet and Eastern European studies. Government support is given for gradu-

ate training, advanced research, public dissemination of research data and results, contact and collaboration among Government and private specialists, and acquisition by specialists of first-hand experience in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

FISHERMEN'S GUARANTY FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$1,725,000
Budget estimate, 1990	900,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $900,000. The amount recommended is $825,000 less than the 1989 appropriations, the same as the budget request, and $900,000 more than the House allowance.

The Fishermen's Guaranty Fund appropriation provides reimbursement to owners of U.S. commercial fishing vessels which are seized by foreign countries on the basis of claims either to territorial waters or to the high seas which are not recognized by the United States.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Under the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended by Public Law 98-64, the Fishermen's Protective Fund provides reimbursement to owners of U.S. vessels seized by foreign governments for the cost of securing release of the vessel and crew. The fund provides reimbursement for any direct charges, such as fines, license fees, registration fees, et cetera, incurred by the owner in order to secure release of the crew and vessel.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee has included two new general provisions to ensure that adequate information is provided to the Committees on Appropriations in order that informed decisions may be made on the reprogramming and budget requests of the Department of State. Despite repeated requests, such information has not been made available on a routine basis.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided under title IV of the bill are for the operation of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary. The budget requests for the judiciary are submitted to the Congress without revision by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. However, while the President's fiscal year 1990 budget request did not revise the request for the judiciary, it did for the first time, include a recommended reduction of $203,312,000 to the judiciary's fiscal year 1990 budget submission.

The budget request submitted for fiscal year 1990 for the activities of the Federal judiciary totals $1,771,137,000. The Committee recommends a total of $1,613,692,000 to carry out these activities. This amount is $157.445,000 less than the budget request but $157,419,000 more than the total amount available to date for the judiciary for fiscal year 1989. In addition, $120,323,000 was appropriated to the judiciary in the drug amendment to the Transportation Appropriations Act.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$15,901,000
Budget estimate, 1990	17,313,000
House allowance	17,313,000
Committee recommendation	17,434,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,434,000, an increase of $1,533,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $121,000 above the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for salaries of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices, salaries of officers and employees of the Court, printing and binding of Supreme Court reports, books for the Supreme Court, and miscellaneous expenses. Of the increase above the requested amount, $106,000 will be used to adequately meet the secretarial needs of the Justices.

The Committee has inserted language allowing not to exceed $15,000 to be used for the procurement of an oil portrait of former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger to be placed in the Supreme Court Building.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 1989	$2,131,000
Budget estimate, 1990	5,714,000
House allowance	3,300,000
Committee recommendation	5,547,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,547,000, an increase of $3,416,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $167,000 under the budget request but $2,247,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the U.S. Supreme Court building and grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical equipment. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base (less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase) and requested program enhancements.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$8,300,000
Budget estimate, 1990	8,985,000
House allowance	8,830,000
Committee recommendation	8,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,600,000, an increase of $300,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $385,000 below the budget request and $230,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

U.S. Court of International Trade

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	8,423,000
House allowance	8,272,000
Committee recommendation	8,272,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,272,000, an increase of $272,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $151,000 below the budget request and the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$1,170,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,389,474,000
House allowance	1,349,803,000
Committee recommendation	1,289,924,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,289,924,000, an increase of $119,924,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $99,550,000 below the budget request and $59,879,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase. The bill also provides for increased fees totaling $33,000,000, bringing the recommended operating level for this account to $1,330,524,000.

This account provides for the salaries of judges ($102,607,000), magistrates, and all other officers and employees not otherwise specifically provided for, and for all necessary expenses including charges for space and facilities.

The Committee recommendation does not include the language provided in the fiscal year 1989 authorization for the imposition and retention of a fee for the management of registry funds because this provision was intended to be permanent legislation. The fiscal year 1989 appropriation provided that the fee could be collected hereafter, thus signaling its permanent effectiveness.

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660) authorizes the filing of vaccine injury petitions with the U.S. claims court. For the expenses associated with the processing of these claims, the Committee has provided the claims court $2,500,000, to be available from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund. The Committee intends that these funds be available solely for processing vaccine injury claims.

The Committee has heard a number of complaints about the pace of deciding claims and about the adversarial nature of the proceedings. The Committee is pleased that the claims court has proposed a revision of rules for vaccine-related injury claims and hopes this revision will lessen the adversarial nature of the vaccine injury claim proceedings.

The claims court is requested to report to the Committee on the expenditure of funds from the trust fund, the status of the change in rules, and the status of the case backlog by March 1, 1990.

Due to budget constraints, the Committee was unable to provide funding to speed up automation of the courts. The judiciary's fiscal year 1990 budget requested an additional $43,166,000 for expansion of automated systems. The Committee understands the present inventory of office automation equipment is inadequate and contains systems that are antiquated, incompatible, and unreliable. Replacing them would improve productivity and reduce maintenance requirements. In the past, funds in the "Salaries and expenses" account have been required to cover normal operating expenses rather than for financing a major automation program. The Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts is directed to

carry out a study on the feasibility of establishing a separate judiciary automation fund to set aside moneys for this purpose. The Director shall report his findings to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 6 months from the date of enactment of this bill.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 1989	$110,100,000
Budget estimate, 1990	167,260,000
House allowance	133,260,000
Committee recommendation	118,787,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $118,787,000, an increase of $8,687,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $48,473,000 below the budget request and $14,473,000 below the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the operation of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested base adjustments less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

The Committee recommendation does not include language contained in the fiscal year 1989 supplemental, Public Law 101-45, which authorized the transfer of funds out of the defender services appropriation and to pay compensation claims on an annual basis because these provisions were intended to be permanent legislation. The accounting change authorized through these provisions significantly reduces the amount of funding necessary to meet the increased workload occurring in this account as a result of drug-related cases.

The Committee has included language which provides for the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem acting on behalf of financially eligible minor or incompetent offenders in connection with transfers from the United States to foreign countries with which the United States has a treaty for the execution of penal sentences.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 1989	$48,135,000
Budget estimate, 1990	58,700,000
House allowance	58,700,000
Committee recommendation	54,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,700,000, an increase of $6,565,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $4,000,000 below the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the compensation of jury commissioners and land commissioners and for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors, including expenses associated with sequestered jurors and transportation of juries of view.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 1989	$41,423,000
Budget estimate, 1990	58,490,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	43,090,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $43,090,000, an increase of $1,667,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. This amount is $15,400,000 below the budget request and $43,090,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the necessary expenses of security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base less 75 percent of the 1989 pay increase.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$33,600,000
Budget estimate, 1990	34,670,000
House allowance	32,670,000
Committee recommendation	34,670,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,670,000, an increase of $1,070,000 above 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee agrees with the proposal to transfer 90 positions and $4,650,000 to the salaries and expenses appropriations which will consolidate in one appropriation the computers and support personnel to implement the court automation program. The Committee understands that the administrative control of these positions will be maintained by the Director of the Administrative Office. The funds made available to the Administrative Office by approving the transfer along with the increase recommended provides a net increase of $5,720,000.

This increased level provides $1,030,000 for adjustments to base to meet increased travel costs, and contracts, services, and rental payments to the General Services Administration. The sum of $1,070,000 will allow for replacement, based on lease, of the existing computer which is old and costly to maintain and which is operated in support of the payroll and personnel systems.

In addition, $850,000 has been provided to standardize network office automation equipment within the Administrative Office. The remaining sum of $2,870,000 is provided to fill 90 support positions, which after several years of no increase in staffing, will allow the Administrative Office to respond to the increasing demands for support services necessitated by increased case filings, judicial conference actions, and implementing new programs, such as sentencing guidelines.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$11,200,000
Budget estimate, 1990	14,188,000
House allowance	12,648,000
Committee recommendation	12,648,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,648,000, an increase of $1,448,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $1,540,000 below the budget request but the same as the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides increased funding for training required for final implementation of the sentencing guidelines and for training and support for new probation and pretrial services personnel and deputy clerks.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

Appropriations, 1989	$2,300,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,000,000
House allowance	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,500,000, an increase of $4,200,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $5,500,000 above the budget request and $2,500,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation will cover the estimated annuity payments ($4,000,000) to be made to bankruptcy judges and magistrates in fiscal year 1990, pursuant to the new retirement system for these judicial officers, and $2,500,000 for the agency's contribution to maintain the actuarial soundness of the judicial survivors annuity fund, as authorized in Public Law 99-336.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$5,183,000
Budget estimate, 1990	6,920,000
House allowance	6,520,000
Committee recommendation	6,520,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,520,000, an increase of $1,337,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $400,000 below the budget request but the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base and the $167,000 to fund new full-time positions required by the Commission to meet its statutory responsibilities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

With the exception of sections 406 and 407, which are now permanent law, the bill includes essentially the same provisions as approved by the Congress for fiscal year 1989 with four exceptions.

Section 402 authorizes appropriations for the temporary court of appeals authorized by Public Law 92-210 and the special court of appeals established under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Public Law 93-236. These courts continue to operate and this authority obviates the need for annual authorization to use funds from salaries and expenses, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services for their operations during the duration of their existence.

Section 406 of the bill includes language which provides comparable cost-of-living increases for judges as provided other Federal employees.

Section 407 of the bill includes language which provides that appropriations made in this title shall be available for the Judicial Conference of the United States to sponsor and host the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference in the United States. The language also permits the Judicial Conference to supplement such appropriations with other funds made available by other governmental agencies and private sources. Furthermore, the language provides for payment of local travel, per diem, and incidental expenses of foreign participants. Appropriations for commemorating the bicentennial or for salaries and expenses of the judiciary, however, shall not be made available by this section for the travel and incidental expenses of dependents. Nothing in this section precludes payments for the travel and other expenses of foreign participants and their dependents by any other department or agency, or by the Director on their behalf, as authorized by law.

Section 408 of the bill increases the filing fee for a case commenced under chapter 7 or 13 of title 11 from $90 to $120. This increase is appropriate since these cases are comparable to civil proceedings in the district courts and the increase would set bankruptcy filing fees at the same level now required for filing a civil action or an adversary proceeding in a bankruptcy case. The Committee also notes that fees for joint filings have decreased markedly. In 1978, a couple filing a chapter 7 case paid $100 ($50 each). Under the existing schedule, they would pay just $90. The Committee believes the increase of $30 should not be a burden because a large percentage of chapter 7 cases involve debtors who have exempt property.

Section 408 also provides the judiciary with authority to reimburse the special fund of the Treasury established under 28 U.S.C. section 1931 with fees collected for any services added to the current bankruptcy miscellaneous fee schedule by the Judicial Conference of the United States pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1930(b). The judiciary has informed the Committee that, with this authority, it plans to impose a fee of $60 on motions seeking relief from the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. section 362(b) and motions to abandon property of the estate. The Committee expects that the judiciary will request the approval of the Appropriations Committee whenever it plans to impose additional administrative fees for purposes of crediting the judiciary's appropriations.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

(APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE AUTHORITY)

Appropriations, 1989	$248,900,000
Budget estimate, 1990	225,870,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	225,870,000

The Committee recommends $225,870,000 for payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies of American flag vessels. This amount is $23,030,000 below the amount made available in fiscal year 1989 for this program, but is the same as the budget request and $225,870,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1989	$66,250,000
Budget estimate, 1990	66,300,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	64,050,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,050,000, a decrease of $2,200,000 below the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $2,250,000 below the budget request and $64,050,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item. In addition, $2,250,000 shall be derived from the unobligated balances of ship construction.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding so that the administration's ship sharing proposal is not necessary.

READY RESERVE FORCE

Appropriations, 1989	$110,751,000
Budget estimate, 1990	239,030,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	106,600,000

This appropriation, established in fiscal 1989, provides funding in the Maritime Administration for the Ready Reserve Force [RRF], which is comprised of Government-owned, U.S.-flag merchant ships laid up in the National Defense Reserve Fleet [NDRF]. The RRF is maintained in an advanced state of readiness for reactivation to meet surge shipping requirements during a national emergency.

Formerly, this responsibility was divided between the Navy and MarAd but the entire program and funding responsibility for RRF ships has been consolidated in one Federal agency, pursuant to the requirements in Public Law 100–202. Funds are now appropriated to the Maritime Administration, which has historically managed the RRF and funded certain RRF base costs in the "Operations and training" appropriation. In the past, the Navy funded the incremental cost of advanced readiness requirements.

The $106,600,000 recommended is $4,151,000 less than the 1989 appropriation, and provides base level funding of $77,050,000 for ship maintenance and operations, and facilities. In addition, $29,550,000 is included for completion of the 12 ship tactical crane ships [T–AC] program. This will activate and convert the final two T–AC ships for which options for the cranes are already available.

The Committee acknowledges the need for the remainder of the $132,430,000 requested for this account. However, the decision of the Office of Management and Budget to transfer the program out of the Defense function (050) precludes the Committee from meeting the request from the limited amount allocated to this bill for domestic discretionary spending.

Advisory Conference on Ocean Shipping

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$500,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000, an increase of $300,000 over 1989 appropriations to date, $200,000 less than the amount requested, and the same as the House allowance.

The Commission, which was authorized by the Shipping Act of 1984, is to conduct a study of, and make recommendations concerning, conferences in ocean shipping. Within 1 year after its establishment, the Commission will submit a final report to the President and to the Congress and cease to exist 30 days after submission of the report.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1989	$31,030,000
Budget estimate, 1990	33,876,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	33,876,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of the full amount requested, $33,876,000. This is $2,846,000 over the 1989 appropriation to date, and $33,876,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item. During fiscal 1989, delays on the negotiations have produced $1,375,000 in savings for ACDA. The Committee believes that similar savings may accrue in 1990 and directs that up to $1,000,000 be used to support the preparatory meetings and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency advises and assists the President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of State and other senior Government officials on arms control matters. In carrying out these responsibilities, ACDA must: prepare for and manage U.S. participation in international negotiations; prepare and operate control systems that verify compliance with arms control or disarmament agreements; assure the availability of information essential to the formulation and implementation of arms control policies; conduct research on arms control and disarmament issues; and prepare and disseminate public information on arms control matters.

Board for International Broadcasting

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$194,900,000
Budget estimate, 1990	218,175,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	195,000,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $195,000,000 for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. [RFE/RL, Inc.] and for the administrative expenses of the Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal year 1990. This amount is $23,175,000 below the budget request, $195,000,000 more than the House allowance, and $100,000 more than the 1989 appropriation.

The Board for International Broadcasting is responsible for financial and programmatic oversight and granting of funds to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., [RFE/RL]. RFE/RL broadcasts to the peoples of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Afghanistan in 23 of the languages native to these countries.

The amount recommended provides an additional $20,845,000 for the Maxoquiera, Portugal transmitter. In addition the Committee anticipates gains in foreign currency purchases of $16,175,000 over the rates used in the estimates.

ISRAEL RELAY STATION

Appropriations, 1989	$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	207,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	183,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $183,500,000 for the Israel relay station project of the Board for International Broadcasting. This amount is $150,500,000 over the 1989 appropriation, $23,500,000 less than the budget estimate, and $183,500,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item. The deduction to the estimate is for funds needed after 1990 for the administration of this project.

Funds are provided in this account for a new radio relay station to be built in Israel. The new facilities will be shared by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL] and the Voice of America [VOA].

In 1990 funds will be used for the construction of the radio relay station.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$212,000
Budget estimate, 1990	220,000
House allowance	220,000
Committee recommendation	220,000

The Committee recommends $220,000 for the activities of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and is $8,000 over the 1989 appropriation.

The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission was created by Public Law 98–375 on August 8, 1984. The Commission was established for the purpose of planning, encouraging, coordinating, and conducting the commemoration of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. The $220,000 appropriated here will be used to sustain core administrative and planning activities. Private contributions will be used to meet costs of outreach activities and initial implementation costs of projects.

COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE WORKERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$500,000
Budget estimate, 1990	500,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000. This is $200,000 less than the fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date, the fiscal year 1990 budget request, and the House allowance. The Committee has been advised that the Commission has a carryover balance of $200,000, bringing the total available to the Commission in fiscal year 1990 to the requested amount of $500,000.

This Commission, authorized by section 304 of Public Law 99–603 (the Immigration Reform and Control Act [IRCA] of 1986), was established to review the impact of the legalization program and the special agricultural worker [SAW] provisions of IRCA on the supply of agricultural labor and the agricultural industry. The Commission is expected to report its findings and recommendations to the Congress no later than November 1991.

COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$6,936,000
Budget estimate, 1990	14,589,000
House allowance	14,300,000
Committee recommendation	14,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,300,000. This is $7,364,000 more than the fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date but $289,000 below the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The recommended increase is needed to restore amounts reduced in fiscal year 1989 due to the availability of unobligated balances, which are not available in fiscal year 1990.

The Commission is authorized by Public Law 98–101 and was activated during fiscal year 1985. The Commission plans and develops activities, encourages participation by private organizations and State and local governments, coordinates activities throughout all the States, and serves as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of information about bicentennial events and plans.

The funds recommended in the bill will provide for the requested salaries and expenses of the members of the Commission, the executive director and permanent staff members and other expenses, including travel, communications, rental of space, printing, and other administrative items.

The Committee has included $705,000 to be made available to the National Park Service for the purchase of the historic landmark house and surrounding 25 acres to establish the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site as authorized in Public Law 100–421. Snee Farm, the estate of Charles Pinckney, is one of the 13 historic homesteads associated with a framer of the Constitution that has not been destroyed by development. The purchase of the house and property will permit the establishment of this national historic site.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$5,707,000
Budget estimate, 1990	7,857,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	5,707,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,707,000, the same amount as the fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date. The recommendation is $2,150,000 below the budget request, but $5,707,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Committee recommends continuing the restrictions in force in 1989. Funding earmarks are included for regional offices and State advisory committees ($2,000,000) and monitoring of civil rights enforcement ($700,000).

COMMISSION ON THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$200,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $200,000, an increase of $200,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The amount recommended provides for the start-up costs for this new Commission authorized by section 1303 of the Foreign Aid Authorizaton Act for Fiscal Year 1986. The purpose of the Comission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the United States. It is anticipated that future expenses of the Commission will be financed exclusively from gifts and contributions.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$741,000
Budget estimate, 1990	912,000
House allowance	850,000
Committee recommendation	850,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $850,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission. The amount recommended is $109,000 above the 1989 appropriation and is $62,000 less than the budget estimate and is the same as the House allowance.

The Commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs. Public Law 99–7, approved March 27, 1985, provided that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between Members appointed from the House of Representatives and Members appointed from the Senate. This legislation also permits additional staff appointments from the chairman or cochairman.

COMMISSION ON THE UKRAINE FAMINE

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,000 to close out the Commission on the Ukraine Famine. The amount recommended is an increase of $100,000 over 1989 appropriations to date, the budget request, and the House allowance.

Authorized by Congress in Public Law 99–180, the Commission on the Ukraine Famine has extensively documented the Soviet man-made famine in the Ukraine during 1932–33 which took the

lives of over 7 million men, women, and children. As a result of the Commission's work, the Soviet Government has now admitted that the famine did take place and that it was orchestrated by the Soviet Government. On July 20, 1989, the Senate authorized an appropriation of $100,000 for the Commission to complete its work in June 1990.

Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$1,290,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,290,000
House allowance	1,290,000
Committee recommendation	1,290,000

The Committee recommends a final appropriation of $1,290,000, the same as the 1989 appropriations, the budget request, and the House allowance. This appropriation provides funds necessary for per diem payments of Commissioners, administrative offices, staff, equipment and supplies. In addition, the recommendation will allow the Commission to complete the research and produce the report due to the Congress and the President by July 1, 1990.

Competitiveness Policy Council

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$1,000,000

The Committee recommends a startup appropriation of $1,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over 1989 appropriations to date, the budget request, and the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, (section 5201) authorized the Competitiveness Policy Council. The Council is an independent advisory committee created to provide review of and advice to the Federal Government on the problems facing the United States in competing in the global economy. The amount recommended will establish the Council as an important step forward in solving the United States competitiveness problem.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$180,712,000
Budget estimate, 1990	188,700,000
House allowance	184,926,000
Committee recommendation	184,926,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $184,926,000, an increase of $4,214,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $3,774,000 below the budget request and

the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation holds the limitation for State and local payments to the fiscal year 1989 level of $20,000,000.

The Committee has continued language which suspends, for fiscal year 1990, an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] regulation and policy that would validate the waiver of employee rights under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA] even when the waiver has not been supervised by the EEOC or the Federal courts. The Committee believes that serious questions have been raised as to whether the EEOC regulation contravenes section 16(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is incorporated into the ADEA at section 7. By suspending the regulation, the Committee intends to preclude reliance upon the regulation and underlying EEOC policy during fiscal year 1990. The Committee also precludes the EEOC from otherwise recognizing unsupervised waivers of ADEA rights as valid, for example, by filing court briefs or by ceasing investigation of claims due to the existence of an unsupervised waiver. The Committee does not intend for this temporary suspension to affect the standing or rights of parties to sue for rescission of the regulation should the regulation become effective at some later date.

Federal Communications Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$99,613,000
Budget estimate, 1990	109,831,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	109,831,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $109,831,000, an increase of $10,218,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $109,831,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Committee has provided the full amount requested as the testimony revealed that the FCC's workload is continually increasing, a reflection of the dramatic growth in telecommunications generally, and the demand for new uses of radio in particular. The telephone network is a crucial component of the U.S. infrastructure. The promotion of a state-of-the-art telecommunications system is vital to American consumers and businesses alike. Recent telecommunications reforms have made U.S. companies more competitive in global markets. This fact more than any other explains the recent interest in telecommunications reform in other countries. But much more can and should be done in the United States and that will require an active role by the Commission.

Likewise, the Commission must build on its record of accomplishment in managing the radio spectrum. Better inventory management, lower labor costs, prevention of theft, and energy savings are advantages American business enjoys from high quality cellular, paging, satellite data, and location services. But a variety of new spectrum uses are pending at the Commission. Most notable is high definition TV. A proper consumer-oriented approach to high defini-

tion TV could open up enormous opportunities for commercial and consumer applications of high resolution video systems.

The amount recommended by the Committee will restore 40 staff-years lost to inflation and allow the Commission to make some headway in the areas outlined above.

The Committee urges the Federal Communications Commission to fund the older worker initiative out of the total appropriation provided for the agency. This activity will utilize older Americans in implementing, monitoring, and enforcing FCC regulations. These tasks, which the FCC now encounters difficulty in filling in many cases, would be ideally suited for older persons who may want to work other than the normal 8-hour-a-day, 40-hour work week for 52 weeks during the year. This program will also provide an opportunity for purposeful and productive activity for older Americans who either want or need to work.

The Committee also recommends retention of the provisos enacted in the 1989 act dealing with minority and women ownership of broadcasting licenses; swaps of VHF channel assignment between commercial and noncommercial educational television stations; and the Commission's cross-ownership rules and policies.

FEDERAL/STATE JOINT BOARDS

The Federal/State Joint Boards organized to provide a forum for State public service commissions to present their States' concerns on certain regulatory issues to the FCC. Funding for the Boards was cut drastically in past years, effectively diminishing the role of the Boards and its ability to respond to State concerns. The Committee supports the activities of the Boards and urges the Commission to fund the Boards at sufficient levels to ensure effective State representation.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$13,585,000
Budget estimate, 1990	16,350,000
House allowance	15,650,000
Committee recommendation	15,650,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,650,000, an increase of $2,065,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The recommendation is $700,000 below the budget request and is the same as the House allowance.

The amount recommended will provide an increase of $665,000 for adjustments to base and uncontrollable increases and an increase of $1,400,000 for implementation of the automated tariff filing and information system [ATFI]. The Commission budgeted for a January 1990 pay increase which is to be absorbed and also for the full costs of the January 1989 pay increase for which the Committee is generally requiring 75 percent absorption.

In implementing this system, the Committee expects the Commission to develop procedures that will ensure that ATFI will not unfairly compete with private sector providers of information services. As the Commission's 1986 feasibility study recommended,

remote access to the system should be only rudimentary with essentially no analysis of the data. In addition, the procedures governing the system should provide that the user be able to access the system on a limited number of items before automatic log-off.

The Committee has inserted language that has been carried in the bill but omitted by the House of Representatives that authorizes the use of not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$66,243,000
Budget estimate, 1990	69,580,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	64,580,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,580,000, a decrease of $1,663,000 from the 1989 appropriations to date, $5,000,000 less than the budget request, and $64,580,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item. While the budget authority is reduced, the Committee is establishing a filing fee in section 605 of title VI of the bill for premerger notification reports pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act. As provided in section 605, the FTC will be able to use $15,000,000 of the amount collected. As a result the FTC will have $10,000,000 more than the amount requested for its operations in 1990. The Committee is not directing the use of the additional $10,000,000, but does not expect it to be dissipated in unnecessary economic studies.

The Committee notes that there may be some dispute as to the total value of a transaction that is subject to a filing fee. Also, the Commission will need time to create a mechanism for collecting and processing these fees. Moreover, the timing of the receipt of these fees may cause a shortfall because premerger filings do not occur on a regular basis. The Committee fully supports the full funding of the FTC's enforcement activities and intends to take corrective actions necessary to maintain the current level of those activities.

The Federal Trade Commission is charged by law with ensuring that competition in the marketplace is vigorous, free, and fair. This is accomplished by eliminating threats to fair and honest competition from all sources, both public and private.

Maintaining competition.—The Commission's efforts within this mission are aimed at fostering and preserving our competitive system with the goal of maximizing consumer welfare. In addition to enforcing the antitrust laws against private sector restraints on competition, the Commission also scrutinizes regulatory policies that unduly restrain competition, and tries to exert a procompetitive influence in the development of such policies.

Consumer protection.—The Commission is charged with eliminating unfair or deceptive acts or practices affecting commerce. The goal of the consumer protection mission is to improve market performance so that consumers can make informed choices when exercising their purchasing power. To accomplish this goal, the Com-

mission will remove harmful private and public restrictions on market performance; encourage business to provide consumers with accurate and useful information; and reinforce market forces that enhance consumer welfare.

REPORT ON PREDATORY PRICING PRACTICES

The Committee directs that the Federal Trade Commission continue to submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the information specified in the following paragraph every 6 months during fiscal year 1990. Each such report shall contain such information for the period since the last submission.

Each such report shall list and describe, with respect to instances in which predatory pricing practices have been suspected or alleged: (1) Each complaint made, orally or in writing, to the offices of the Commission; (2) each preliminary investigation opened or closed at the Commission; (3) each formal investigation opened or closed at the Commission; (4) each recommendation for the issuance of a complaint forwarded by the staff to the Commission; (5) each complaint issued by the Commission; (6) each opinion and order entered by the Commission; (7) each consent agreement accepted provisionally or finally by the Commission; (8) each request for modification of an outstanding Commission order filed with the Commission; (9) each recommendation by staff pertaining to a request for modification of an outstanding Commission order; and (10) each disposition by the Commission of request for modification of an outstanding Commission order.

Such report shall include copies of all such consent agreements and complaints executed by the Commission referred to in such report. Where a matter has been closed or terminated, the report shall include a statement of the reasons for that disposition. The descriptions required under this subsection shall be as complete as possible but shall not reveal the identity of persons or companies making the complaint or those complained about or those subject to investigation that have not otherwise been made public. The report shall include any evaluation by the Commission of the potential impacts of predatory pricing upon business (including small businesses).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$35,958,000
Budget estimate, 1990	39,943,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	39,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,000,000, an increase of $3,042,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $943,000 less than the budget request and $39,000,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency that performs a unique role within the Federal Government. The Commission's major responsibilities include: (1) conducting trade-related investigations under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Trade Act of 1974, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988; (2) providing the Congress and the President with independent, expert advice to assist in the development and implementation of U.S. international trade policy; (3) responding to requests from the Congress and the President on various matters affecting international trade; (4) maintaining the harmonized commodity description and coding system of internationally accepted product nomenclature; and (5) providing technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under the trade laws.

Due to decreased workload, the ITC has a number of positions unfilled, so the Committee has not funded the requested increase to fill all authorized positions.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$1,415,000
Budget estimate, 1990	1,350,000
House allowance	1,350,000
Committee recommendation	1,350,000

For expenses of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the Committee recommends the appropriation of $1,350,000 from interest earned on investment of funds in the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund. This amount is the same as the budget request. The Committee also recommends an amount of Japanese currency not to exceed the equivalent of $1,610,000.

In accordance with Public Law 94–118, interest earned on investment of the principal in the trust fund is subject to the appropriations process. These funds are used for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1989	$308,555,000
Budget estimate, 1990	295,314,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	321,000,000

The Committee has recommended $321,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation, an increase of $12,445,000 over the fiscal year 1989 enacted appropriation, $25,686,000 more than the budget request, and $321,000,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Committee's recommendation for the various components of the Legal Services Corporation program follows:

Program component	*Committee recommendation*
Basic field programs	$275,306,000
Native American program	7,313,000
Migrant programs	10,100,000
Law school clinics	1,146,000
Supplemental field programs	1,041,000
Regional training centers	650,000
National support	7,528,000
State support	8,168,000
Clearinghouse	901,000
CALR regional centers	531,000
Corporation management and administration	8,316,000
Total	321,000,000

With the exception of a 1-percent increase to basic field program funding last year, funding for the program's service components has remained constant since fiscal year 1987. The recommended increase represents an effort to maintain current service levels for the programs funded within each of these components. The Committee has again included a legislative formula governing the allocation of funds among the basic field programs in section 608 of the bill. The Committee intends that the funding increases to other components be allocated pro rata to the programs funded in those categories. The Committee has not approved the Corporation's budget request of $295,314,000, which proposed elimination of funding for State and national support centers, migrant programs, regional training centers, computer assisted legal research centers, and the clearinghouse. The Committee believes that the Corporation has failed to explore fully and justify these proposals.

The appropriation recommended for Corporation management and administration is the same as for fiscal year 1989 and reflects the Committee's estimate that at least $1,700,000 in carryover balances will be available during fiscal year 1990. The Committee expects the Corporation to submit a reprogramming request, under the guidelines established in section 606 of this act, setting forth the specific programmatic areas from which carryover funding is derived. If the actual amount of carryover exceeds $1,700,000, the Committee directs the Corporation to apply such excess to the service components of the budget.

In section 608 of the bill, the Committee has continued prior funding restrictions and included other provisions.

Marine Mammal Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$953,000
Budget estimate, 1990	960,000
House allowance	960,000
Committee recommendation	960,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $960,000, which is $7,000 above the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The amount recommended will enable the Commission to continue to meet its statutory responsibilities. These include the develop-

ment and implementation of programs to protect endangered and threatened marine species and the compilation and evaluation of data needed to make reliable marine stock determinations. These responsibilities also include the development of sound State management strategies and the improvement of methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing marine data.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$300,000
House allowance	[1]
Committee recommendation	300,000

[1] $300,000 included in Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations bill, 1990.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000, an increase of $300,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $300,000 above the House allowance which instead funded the full request in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill, 1990.

This Commission was established in order to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., and to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$15,229,000
Budget estimate, 1990	16,830,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	18,830,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,830,000, which is $3,601,000 more than 1989 appropriations to date, $2,000,000 more than the amount requested, and $18,830,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide funding for this item. The amount recommended provides for all mandatory increases including salary and personnel benefits, travel and transportation costs, communications, and other administrative expenses, the program increase requested for the Uruguay Round, as well as an additional $1,000,000 for the USTR's implementation of the Trade Act, and the Canada free trade agreement, as well as the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 above the request for the chapter 19 binational panels authorized by section 406(b) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Act of 1988.

Securities and Exchange Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$142,640,000
Budget estimate, 1990	168,707,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	168,707,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of the full request of $168,707,000, an increase of $26,067,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $168,707,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for the Commission. The Committee has inserted a proviso requiring the Securities and Exchange Commission to raise the rate of fees under section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of 1 percent. This increased fee will offset the increased appropriation and permit the SEC to fully staff the 2,269 staff-years budgeted for 1990.

The Committee is concerned about the backlog in the processing of the filings of the public utility holding companies. The 1988 backlog was 34, and the SEC projects it to grow to 79 in 1989 and 139 in 1990. The Committee directs that $500,000 and eight additional professional staff positions be added to this area to get and keep current with the backlog.

Small Business Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$228,490,000
Budget estimate, 1990	268,367,000
House allowance	240,545,000
Committee recommendation	239,136,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $239,136,000 in new budget authority and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary (expected to amount to $96,160,000) by transfer from the disaster loan fund for disaster loan-making activities and portfolio management. The recommended appropriation is $10,646,000 more than fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date; $29,231,000 less than the request for new budget authority; and $1,409,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for the following program levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Change
Finance and investment	$58,499	$58,499	
Procurement assistance	17,633	18,633	+$1,000
Minority small business/COD	26,262	27,030	+768
7(j)	(8,080)	(8,848)	(+768)
8(a) Commission	(500)	(500)	
Innovation, research, and technology	1,232	1,232	
Advocacy	5,357	5,357	

[In thousands of dollars]

	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Change
Special programs	79,970	74,370	−5,600
SBDC	(50,000)	(45,000)	(−5,000)
SCORE	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....
International trade	(500)	(2,500)	(2,000)
Veterans outreach	(465)	(465)	.....
Rural economic development	(1,100)	.....	(−1,100)
WBO outreach	(3,000)	(2,000)	(−1,000)
Womens Council	(500)	(500)	.....
Other	(21,905)	(21,405)	(−500)
Management and administration	76,344	78,767	+2,423
General counsel	15,849	15,849	.....
Hearings and appeals	1,004	1,004	.....
Public communications	1,251	1,251	.....
Congressional and legislative affairs	565	565	.....
Executive direction and field administration	33,739	33,739	.....
Disaster assistance	19,000	19,000	.....
Totals	336,705	335,296	−1,409

The Committee expects SBA to maintain current personnel levels at the Clarksburg and Charleston, WV, offices.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROGRAM

The bill allows for an increase of $2,000,000 in the International Trade Program including $500,000 to provide research and development funds for a trade development program at the East-West Center in Honolulu. Last year, the Federal Government and the Center sponsored a training for trade symposium which addressed the issues of improving U.S. competitiveness, decreasing the U.S. trade deficit, and enhancing the ability of small- and medium-sized American companies to sell goods and services in the Pacific region. The $500,000 for fiscal year 1990 will allow the SBA to fund the establishment of a training program at the East-West Center to assist American businessmen and trade delegations in the Pacific basin. The Committee considers this funding to be seed money and expects the Center to develop a self-sustaining program which will not require further Federal appropriations.

The Committee has also provided $500,000 for a regional center for rural economic development with particular emphasis on small business exports, which is being established in connection with St. Norbert College in De Pere, WI. This center is being designed to assist in providing for the expansion of jobs and investment in rural areas of Wisconsin, and will coordinate model regional training, educational, marketing, and small business development efforts.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$7,552,000
House allowance	7,400,000
Committee recommendation	7,552,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,552,000, an increase of $7,552,000 over 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $152,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit, contract audit, and inspections services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

BUSINESS LOAN AND INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 1990	94,000,000
House allowance	164,500,000
Committee recommendation	155,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of additional capital totaling $155,500,000 for the Business Loan and Investment Fund. The total amount recommended is $12,000,000 less than fiscal year 1989 appropriations, $61,500,000 above the budget request, and $9,000,000 less than the House allowance.

The bill includes funding for loan program levels for fiscal year 1990 as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Lending programs	Fiscal year 1989 appropriated	Fiscal year 1990—		
		Authorized	House action	Recommended
General business	2,621	2,930	2,450	3,200
Guaranteed	2,621	2,930	2,450	3,200
Handicapped	17	23	17	15
Direct	12	18	12	15
Guaranteed	5	5	5	(1)
Economic opportunity	57	93	57	15
Direct	17	25	17	15
Guaranteed	40	68	40	(1)
Energy	5	62	5	

[In millions of dollars]

Lending programs	Fiscal year 1989 appropriated	Fiscal year 1990— Authorized	House action	Recommended
Guaranteed	5	62	5	(1)
Veterans	17	22	17	17
Direct	17	22	17	17
Development company	365	478	415	478
Guaranteed	365	478	415	478
Investment company	154	324	154	322
Direct [MESBIC]	36	41	36	23
Guaranteed [SBIC]	118	283	118	249
Guaranteed [MESBIC]				50
Section 8(a)	5	10	5	8
Direct	5		5	8
Guaranteed				(1)
Total business	3,241	[2] 3,942	3,120	4,055
Direct	87	106	87	78
Guaranteed	3,164	3,826	3,033	3,977

[1] The Senate proposes to fund these programs out of general business.
[2] Includes $10,000,000 for section 8(a) authorized as both direct and guaranteed.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$9,497,000
Budget estimate, 1990	7,000,000
House allowance	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The Committee has approved $11,000,000 for additional capital for the Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund for fiscal year 1990. The amount recommended is $1,503,000 more than was available in fiscal 1989, the same as the House allowance, and is $4,000,000 more than the budget request.

The additional capital provided to the fund will provide for the continuing expenses of the fund, including payments of claims resulting from defaulted bonds guaranteed in prior years.

POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT CONTRACT GUARANTEE FUND

Appropriations, 1989	$13,656,000
Budget estimate, 1990	11,500,000
House allowance	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee has inserted language in the bill transferring the assets of this fund to the business loan and investment fund. Consequently, the amount recommended is $13,656,000 less than the fiscal year 1989 appropriation, $11,500,000 less than the request, and $13,000,000 under the House allowance. The Committee has inserted an administrative provision providing that the continuing expenses of the fund, including payment of additional claims re-

sulting from defaulted bonds guaranteed in prior years will be paid from the business loan and investment fund which has sufficient capital for these payments.

Under this program, the Small Business Administration is authorized, whenever it determines that small businesses would be at a financial disadvantage with respect to the installation of pollution control devices, to guarantee the payments of amounts due under qualified rental or purchase contracts for such equipment. The Government receives a fee of 3.5 percent of the amount guaranteed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

In addition to the change in the pollution control equipment contracts fund noted above, the Committee has inserted the following changes to the Small Business and Small Business Investment Act at the request of the Committee on Small Business.

The bill includes three technical modifications of ongoing SBA programs, all of which were recommended by the administration. The first establishes a uniform SBA guaranteed percentage of 80 percent for all loans made under the Preferred Lenders Program, under which SBA now guarantees 75 percent of loans made by qualified lenders to whom SBA has delegated loan approval and servicing authority. This amendment is made necessary by the conflicting language in current law, which authorizes SBA to guarantee up to 90 percent of loans made under $155,000, and a provision enacted last year prohibiting more than a 5-point differential between guarantees on regular business loans and loans made under the Preferred Lenders Program.

The second modification concerns SBA reauthorization language enacted last year to create a small loan program to encourage lenders to make loans under $50,000 by requiring a simplified loan form and allowing the lender to retain one-half of the guarantee fee. The amendment expands the small loan program by making it applicable to all regular business loans, not just to Preferred and Certified Lenders Program loans.

The third amendment simplifies recently enacted statutory restrictions on SBA's cosponsorship program, under which the agency conducts cooperative ventures or cosponsorships with for-profit entities and Federal, State, and local public officials and agencies. Currently, SBA must be given primary recognition in all printed materials published for the venture to guard against any implied endorsement or undue recognition of the cosponsor. This has discouraged participation on the part of some Federal, State, and local agencies. Therefore, as requested by the administration, the language has been changed to require that only appropriate recognition be given to SBA based on the amount of the agency's participation in the venture.

The Committee has also included an administrative provision which will allow minority enterprise small business investment companies, which have previously sold debentures directly to SBA, to participate in issuances of guaranteed debentures with other SBIC's. This effectively converts the program from direct lending to a loan guaranty. Of the total investment company program level

of $322,000,000, $50,000,000 shall be available for guarantees of MESBIC debentures. The administration is further authorized to make interest subsidy payments on behalf of MESBIC's to ensure that these licensees continue to receive financing on essentially the same terms as previously. Further, $23,000,000 shall be available for the purchase or MESBIC preferred stock or capital notes and for payment of the interest subsidy authorized by this provision.

State Justice Institute

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$10,980,000
Budget estimate, 1990	15,000,000
House allowance	11,233,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes $12,000,000 for the State Justice Institute, authorized by Public Law 98-620. The amount recommended is $1,020,000 above the 1989 appropriations, $3,000,000 below the budget request, and $767,000 above the House allowance.

The State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-620) created and authorized the State Justice Institute. The act established the Institute as a private nonprofit corporation to improve the administration and operation of the courts of the States and thus assure each person ready access to a fair and effective system of justice. The Institute is governed by an 11 member board of directors and operates with a small administrative staff. The Institute makes grants to State courts and their support organizations, law schools, and other organizations working in the field of judicial administration. Through such grants, the Institute has broad authority to fund research, technical assistance, demonstration, clearinghouse, education, training, and related activities to improve the administration of Justice.

The Committee has included language which clarifies that, pursuant to section 7321(a) of Public Law 100-690, appropriations for the Institute are authorized through fiscal year 1992, and shall remain available until expended.

The Committee is aware of the important need for new State court judges to be familiar with State law and judicial procedure as soon as possible after taking the bench. The Committee, therefore, encourages the Institute to provide grants to support prebench orientation in State law, and other training for State court judges in State law.

U.S. Information Agency

The Committee recommends a total of $946,050,000 for carrying out the activities of the U.S. Information Agency for fiscal year 1990. This amount is $3,195,000 less than the total requested for the agency, $63,688,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1989, and $946,050,000 more than the House allowance which deferred action on USIA requests. The Committee recommends an increase over the budget of $7,300,000 for the educational and cultural exchanges.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1989	$620,347,000
Budget estimate, 1990	655,068,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	647,875,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $647,875,000, an increase of $27,528,000 above the fiscal year 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $7,193,000 less than the budget request and is $647,875,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for basic operating costs of the Voice of America, overseas information and cultural operations, and domestic management and program support activities. The Committee recommendation will allow the Voice of America to broadcast 12 hours daily to the People's Republic of China.

The amount recommended includes $31,000,000 for the Television and Film Service, $4,000,000 for the Seville Expo, $171,224,000 for the Voice of America, $36,326,000 for the educational and cultural staff and costs including the Arts America Program. This is the full amount allowed by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal year 1990 as approved by the Senate. However, the Committee believes that in the case of the Television and Film Service and the Seville Expo, as well as other parts of USIA, were not adequately funded in the authorization bill and hopes that the final form of the authorization bill will allow some redistribution to meet these needs.

The Committee directs that all funding of the U.S. pavilion at the Seville World's Fair will be borne by USIA as has been the previous practice.

MAKING MUSIC TOGETHER: A FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN MUSIC IN THE SOVIET UNION

At the end of this year, 1989, Leonard Bernstein, Mikahil Baryshnikov and the American Ballet Theatre, Martha Graham and the Martha Graham Dance Company, Sarah Caldwell and the Opera Company of Boston, David Hays and the National Theatre of the Deaf plus numerous soloists, conductors, students, and members of the American media will go to the Soviet Union to work with the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Kirov and the Bolshoi Operas and Ballets, the Estonian Opera, the Choirs of the Glinka A Cappella and the Menin, the Conservatories of Moscow and Leningrad and all their counterparts in the Soviet Union to create over a period of only 3 weeks the most important cultural exchange that has existed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Beginning in Tallinn, Estonia in September-October, rehearsals and preparations will continue nonstop until the festival takes place in Leningrad and Moscow from November 25 to December 17.

The end results will be seen and enjoyed by thousands of those fortunate enough to attend, and many millions more will have the opportunity to attend through live television all across the many time zones of the Soviet Union. Plans are being discussed now for international television and taping for additional worldwide performances.

The total cost for the joint United States/Soviet Union organizers is $7,000,000, one-half of which will be United States costs; to which $1,000,000 has been committed by a private foundation. The Committee directs that $1,000,000 of the allocation for Arts America be made available to assist in the U.S. costs of this important effort.

WORLDNET SATELLITE TRANSMISSIONS

In 1984, the U.S. Government determined that separate satellite systems are required in the national interest, and, accordingly established a policy to promote the development of such systems. Since that time, one privately owned system has been launched and is operating. This marks the first time U.S. companies have competed in the international satellite communications marketplace. A second system is now nearing completion.

During subcommittee hearings it was determined that USIA has not opened up its Worldnet contracts to full competition by U.S. separate systems. The Committee shares the concerns expressed at the hearings and believes USIA should make every effort to seek opportunities to support and promote implementation of this policy through the procurement of satellite services from U.S. separate systems.

The Committee requests that the USIA develop procedures to support and promote the use of separate international satellite systems. The USIA shall report back to the Committee on or before February 1, 1990, on the progress it has made in developing and implementing such procedures.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1989	
Budget estimate, 1990	$3,677,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	3,675,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,675,000, an increase of $3,675,000 over 1989 appropriations to date as the inspector general was formerly budgeted in the preceding account. The amount recommended is $2,000 below the budget request but $3,675,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Office of the Inspector General was given statutory authority by the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–399). The Office conducts, supervises, and coordinates audits, program reviews and evaluations, and investigative inquiries relating to programs and operations of the agency. In addition, the inspector general provides leadership and coordination, and recommends policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the administration of the agency's programs and operations. Further, the inspector general keeps the Director and Congress fully and currently informed about how well such programs and operations are being administered, the problems and deficiencies existing in such programs and operations, and the necessity for and progress of cor-

rective actions. The inspector general also reports expeditiously to the Attorney General suspected violations of Federal criminal law and operates the OIG hotline for receiving employee (whistleblower) complaints. The inspector general reports to and is under the general supervision of the USIA Director.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 1989	$150,040,000
Budget estimate, 1990	153,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	160,300,000

The Committee recommends a program level of $160,300,000 for USIA's educational and cultural exchange programs. The recommended appropriation is $10,260,000 more the 1989 appropriations to date, $7,300,000 more than the budget request, and is $160,300,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Committee recommendation will provide for the following program levels:

Samantha Smith Program	$2,000,000
All other academic exchanges	94,169,000
Central America program for undergraduate students [CAMPUS]	3,291,000
International visitor exchanges	40,400,000
Hubert H. Humphrey fellowships	5,500,000
Congress Bundestag exchanges	2,500,000
Institute for Representative Government	540,000
Private sector programs	11,900,000
(Eisenhower exchange fellowships)	(1,500,000)
(International youth and other citizen exchanges)	(10,400,000)
Total	160,300,000

The Committee is aware of the efforts of Mobility International, USA to bring to the disabled community the international exchange benefits of education and mutual understanding. This program also has coordinated exchange programs for hundreds of able and disabled citizens of the United States and many other countries, and has developed educational tools for other programs which serve the disabled. Mobility International programs allow participants to break down both personal barriers and national boundaries. The Committee supports the efforts of Mobility International, USA and expects that every effort will be made to ensure that the funding needs of this program are given careful attention.

The Committee provides $1,500,000 for the Eisenhower Educational Fellowship [EEF] Program. These funds shall be made available to EEF for the payment of all administrative expenses and all fellowship expenses except direct fundraising expenses. The receipt of private funds in connection with specific programmatic activities of EEF shall not preclude the use of Federal funds to reimburse the administrative or fellowship expenses associated with such activities.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1989	$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	89,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	85,000,000

The Committee recommends $85,000,000 for the acquisition and construction of the Voice of America's radio facilities in 1990, including $16,000,000 to continue the development of television broadcasting to Cuba. This is an increase of $20,000,000 over the 1989 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $4,000,000 less than the budget request and is $85,000,000 more than the House allowance which did not appropriate for this item.

RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 1989	$11,175,000
Budget estimate, 1990	12,700,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	12,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,700,000 for the appropriation that funds the Voice of America Radio Marti Program. This recommendation is the same as the 1990 request and is $12,700,000 over the House allowance, and $1,525,000 more than the fiscal year 1989 level.

The Voice of America Radio Marti Program, which was established by the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (Public Law 98–111), began broadcasting on May 20, 1985, at the planned level of 14\ hours per day. Radio Marti provides broadcasts in Spanish to the Cuban people of news, commentary, and other information about events in Cuba and elsewhere. Its objective is to reach Cuban audiences with programs which are objective, accurate, balanced and which present a variety of views. To fulfill this purpose, the Radio Marti Program is administered by the Voice of America as a separate entity and uses the VOA medium wave transmitter at Marathon, FL.

The Committee is concerned about the long delay in filling the vacant position of the Executive Director of the President's Advisory Board on Radio Broadcasting to Cuba. Filling this position is viewed as necessary for the Board to continue its role as an effective oversight body, particularly in view of the pending legislation that gives the Board oversight of television broadcasting to Cuba as well. Therefore, the Committee urges USIA and the administration to approve a candidate submitted to them by the Board as soon as possible.

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Appropriations, 1989	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 1990	20,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	20,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,700,000, which is $700,000 more than the 1989 appropriations to date and

the budget request, and is $20,700,000 more than the House which did not appropriate for this item. The Committee recommends $700,000 over the request for adjustments to base not provided by the Office of Management and Budget.

This appropriation provides for the operation and maintenance in Hawaii of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West. This Center is a national educational institution administered on behalf of the agency by a public nonprofit corporation chartered by the State of Hawaii. The Center, established by the Congress under Public Law 86–472, promotes better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative programs of research, study, and training.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 1989	$15,800,000
Budget estimate, 1990	15,800,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	15,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,800,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy for fiscal year 1990. This amount is the same as the budget request and the appropriation for fiscal year 1989 and is $15,800,000 more than the House which did not provide for this item.

The National Endowment for Democracy [NED] is a private, nonprofit corporation established in the District of Columbia to encourage and strengthen the development of democratic institutions and processes internationally, including activities which promote individual rights and freedom through private-sector initiatives, exchanges, training and other activities.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title contains a number of general provisions in sections 601 through 604, and 606 and 607, which have been applicable in the past to the departments and agencies funded by this appropriation.

As noted earlier in the discussion of the appropriations for the Antitrust Division and Federal Trade Commission, section 605 establishes a filing fee for premerger notification reports required by the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvement Act of 1976. Section 605 prescribes a temporary fee of one-fiftieth of 1 percent of the value of transaction pending the establishment of a fee schedule within 180 days of approval of this act by the Attorney General and the Commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

In section 608 of the bill, the Committee has continued all the Legal Services Corporation funding restrictions imposed during fiscal year 1989, both in the regular appropriations bill and in the 1989 supplemental appropriations bill, with certain technical and substantive modifications. The substantive modifications are as follows: First, the Committee has modified the board composition provision to clarify that in the case of national support centers, bar associations operating in the locality where the centers' principal offices are located may make all appointments to governing bodies required to be made by bar associations. The Committee notes that this provision had in fact been enforced in this manner without controversy since its enactment in fiscal year 1983. Second, the Committee has provided that previously adopted restrictions relating to parts 1607 (governing bodies) and 1612 (lobbying) of the Corporation's regulations would expire if such action is directed by a new Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Committee believes that these provisions should not expire automatically upon confirmation by a new Board, without deliberate review by such Board.

The Committee has included new language providing that any procedures imposed on recipients which have the effect of imposing timekeeping requirements on grantees must be adopted by regulation under appropriate procedures. The Committee is aware of the Corporation's past and present efforts to develop a timekeeping system. Previous timekeeping proposals have been criticized by this Committee and by the General Accounting Office. Because imposition of timekeeping requirements would be a major policy change, and in light of previous efforts to impose timekeeping requirements via revisions to audit guidelines, the Committee wishes to ensure that such requirements would only be imposed through a formal regulation procedure, thus affording sufficient opportunity for review and comment by interested parties. By including this lan-

guage, the Committee is in no way endorsing the concept of time-keeping.

The Committee has also included language providing that any new regulations adopted by the Corporation shall not take effect until October 1, 1990, or until such action is approved by a new Board. The purpose of this provision is to ensure sufficient opportunity for congressional and public review before new regulations proposed by the Corporation go into effect. The Committee has included this language because of recent communications from the President of the Corporation indicating the Corporation's probable response to a congressional reprogramming denial. The Committee has a long history of including the reprogramming procedures in section 606 of this bill. The purpose of these procedures is to allow flexibility to the agencies while ensuring that Congress has adequate opportunity to review matters subject to reprogramming. The Committee believes that virtually all agencies under our jurisdiction, except for the Legal Services Corporation, are responsive to the procedures established pursuant to our reprogramming provisions.

Finally, the Committee is concerned about the Corporation's possible reversal of a recent ruling by an independent hearing examiner in a case dealing with denial of funds to an organization based on its use of private, non-LSC funds. The hearing examiner held that the Corporation's interpretation of the law was in error, and if it was not in error, was in violation of the Constitution. The Committee does not believe that this finding should be reversed and has directed that the recipient continue to be funded.

CONSULTANTS

Section 609 places limitations on expenditures for consulting services by the Departments of Commerce, State, Justice, and the Small Business Administration.

SEA TURTLES

Section 610 requires the Secretary of State to initiate negotiations for the development of international agreements to protect endangered and threatened sea turtles. It calls for a ban on imports of shrimp from any nation that: (1) fails to adopt a regulatory program for turtle protection which is comparable to that of the United States; and (2) has higher incidental catches of sea turtles than U.S. shrimpers.

LAUNCHING OF U.S. COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

The Committee recommends an amendment as section 611 that would restrict approval for 1 year of any export license application for the launch of United States-built communications satellites on Soviet-built or Chinese-built launch vehicles. During that year, the Committee expects the administration to review thoroughly our launch policies and the effect of the entry of nonmarket launch systems on the Nation's expendable launch vehicle and communications satellite markets and industries.

GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

The Committee is recommending bill language as section 612 clarifying the statutory prohibition against providing trade benefits to countries supporting international terrorism contained in section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. Under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 the Secretary of State must notify Congress regarding the issuance of any export license to a country where it is determined that the country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism or where such exports would make a significant contribution to the military potential of such country, including its military logistics capability, or would enhance the ability of such country to support acts of international terrorism. The Committee provision bars any and all benefits under the generalized system of preferences [GSP] to a country designated by the Secretary of State as falling within section 6(j) of the act.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following provisions fall under this rule: the Economic Development Administration; the Minority Business Development Agency; the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration; portions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; the Patent and Trademark Office; the Technology Administration; the National Insitute of Standards and Technology; the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; all of the Department of Justice with the exception of the assets forfeiture fund and grants for law enforcement assistance and Mariel Cubans in the Office of Justice Assistance; court security for the Judiciary; the Maritime Administration; the Federal Communications Commission; the Federal Trade Commission; the Japan-United States Friendship Corporation; the Legal Services Corporation; the Marine Mammal Commission; and the State Justice Institute.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c) OF RULE XXVI, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XXVI, paragraph 7(c) states: "Whenever any Committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter."

The Committee ordered the bill reported by a vote of 15 to 0.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In the interest of expediting the business of the Senate the Committee has waived the provisions of this rule.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1990: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies	17,788	17,385	17,297	[1] 17,302
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1990				[2] 13,415
1991				2,557
1992				980
1993				380
1994 and future year				49
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1990 in the bill		617		222
	Direct loans		Loan guarantees	
Credit authority estimates, fiscal year 1990	441	405	3,118	3,924

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Note: The subcommittee is within its allocation for both discretionary budget authority and outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	40,404,000	29,009,000	28,429,000	28,250,000	-12,154,000	-759,000	-179,000
Office of the Inspector General	---	14,341,000	14,045,000	13,500,000	+13,500,000	-841,000	-545,000
Total, general administration	40,404,000	43,350,000	42,474,000	41,750,000	+1,346,000	-1,600,000	-724,000
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses	96,035,000	116,635,000	101,314,000	101,288,000	+5,253,000	-15,347,000	-26,000
Periodic censuses and programs	517,304,000	1,380,579,000	1,322,967,000	1,322,967,000	+805,663,000	-57,612,000	---
Total, Bureau of the Census	613,339,000	1,497,214,000	1,424,281,000	1,424,255,000	+810,916,000	-72,959,000	-26,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis							
Salaries and expenses	32,899,000	32,861,000	32,861,000	31,150,000	-1,749,000	-1,711,000	-1,711,000
Economic Development Administration							
Economic development assistance programs	182,028,000	---	---	194,482,000	+12,454,000	+194,482,000	+194,482,000
(Limitation on loan guarantees)	(150,000,000)	---	---	(150,000,000)	---	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Salaries and expenses	24,742,000	20,000,000	26,061,000	25,500,000	+758,000	+5,500,000	-561,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	206,770,000	20,000,000	26,061,000	219,982,000	+13,212,000	+199,982,000	+193,921,000
International Trade Administration							
Operations and administration	167,502,000	174,591,000	179,579,000	181,296,000	+13,794,000	+6,705,000	+1,717,000
Export Administration							
Operations and administration	40,106,000	42,284,000	---	41,800,000	+1,694,000	-484,000	+41,800,000
Minority Business Development Agency							
Minority business development	39,705,000	39,741,000	---	39,741,000	+36,000	---	+39,741,000
United States Travel and Tourism Administration							
Salaries and expenses	13,800,000	---	---	14,300,000	+500,000	+14,300,000	+14,300,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Operations, research, and facilities	1,240,052,000	998,448,000	966,932,000	1,216,830,000	-23,222,000	+218,382,000	+249,898,000

Aviation weather services program (Airport and Airways Trust Fund)	28,717,000	30,000,000	---	30,000,000	+1,283,000	---	+30,000,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(45,600,000)	(53,700,000)	---	(51,900,000)	(+6,300,000)	(-1,800,000)	(+51,900,000)
(By transfer from Coastal Energy Impact Fund)	(6,500,000)	(8,500,000)	---	(4,500,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-4,000,000)	(+4,500,000)
Fisheries promotional fund (availability of funds)	(3,000,000)	---	---	(2,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund	---	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	---	---
Fishermen's contingency fund	719,000	750,000	736,000	736,000	+17,000	-14,000	---
Foreign fishing observer fund	1,919,000	2,000,000	1,986,000	1,986,000	+67,000	-14,000	---
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,271,407,000	1,032,198,000	970,654,000	1,250,552,000	-20,855,000	+218,354,000	+279,898,000
Patent and Trademark Office							
Salaries and expenses	109,000,000	101,912,000	101,912,000	85,900,000	-23,100,000	-16,012,000	-16,012,000
Technology Administration							
Salaries and expenses	---	4,100,000	---	4,100,000	+4,100,000	---	+4,100,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology							
Scientific and technical research and services	159,000,000	155,609,000	---	175,600,000	+16,600,000	+19,991,000	+175,600,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration							
Salaries and expenses	13,630,000	14,554,000	---	14,200,000	+570,000	-354,000	+14,200,000
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	20,000,000	---	20,449,000	20,200,000	+200,000	+20,200,000	-249,000
National Endowment for Childrens' Educational Television	---	---	---	2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	33,630,000	14,554,000	20,449,000	36,900,000	+3,270,000	+22,346,000	+16,451,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Total, title I, Department of Commerce:							
New budget (obligational) authority	2,727,562,000	3,158,414,000	2,798,271,000	3,547,326,000	+819,764,000	+388,912,000	+749,055,000
(By transfer)	(52,100,000)	(62,200,000)	---	(56,400,000)	(+4,300,000)	(-5,800,000)	(+56,400,000)
(Limitation on loan guarantees)	(150,000,000)	---	---	(150,000,000)	---	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
(Availability of funds)	(3,000,000)	---	---	(2,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	88,360,000	100,925,000	---	90,664,000	+2,304,000	-10,261,000	+90,664,000
Office of the Inspector General	---	19,433,000	---	20,673,000	+20,673,000	+1,240,000	+20,673,000
Total, general administration	88,360,000	120,358,000	---	111,337,000	+22,977,000	-9,021,000	+111,337,000
United States Parole Commission							
Salaries and expenses	10,893,000	10,335,000	---	10,261,000	-632,000	-74,000	+10,261,000
Legal Activities							
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	246,594,000	303,967,000	---	262,491,000	+15,897,000	-41,476,000	+262,491,000
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	---	---

Civil liberties public education fund	---	20,000,000	50,000,000	---	---	-20,000,000	-50,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	44,937,000	47,222,000	---	42,222,000	-2,715,000	-5,000,000	+42,222,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys	460,212,000	525,561,000	---	444,862,000	-15,350,000	-80,699,000	+444,862,000
United States Trustees System Fund	47,370,000	62,777,000	---	60,729,000	+13,359,000	-2,048,000	+60,729,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	472,000	440,000	---	440,000	-32,000	---	+440,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service	206,400,000	240,846,000	---	217,027,000	+10,627,000	-23,819,000	+217,027,000
Support of United States prisoners	110,100,000	160,034,000	---	137,034,000	+26,934,000	-23,000,000	+137,034,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	52,203,000	56,784,000	---	56,784,000	+4,581,000	---	+56,784,000
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service	27,858,000	29,609,000	---	29,334,000	+1,476,000	-275,000	+29,334,000
Assets forfeiture fund	75,000,000	100,000,000	76,513,000	75,000,000	---	-25,000,000	-1,513,000
Rescission	-2,232,000	---	---	---	+2,232,000	---	---
Total, legal activities	1,274,914,000	1,553,240,000	132,513,000	1,331,923,000	+57,009,000	-221,317,000	+1,199,410,000
Interagency Law Enforcement							
Organized crime drug enforcement	---	214,921,000	---	168,560,000	+168,560,000	-46,361,000	+168,560,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses	1,439,100,000	1,550,385,000	---	1,423,340,000	-15,760,000	-127,045,000	+1,423,340,000
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses	535,000,000	556,481,000	---	492,180,000	-42,820,000	-64,301,000	+492,180,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Salaries and expenses	826,200,000	898,959,000	---	823,486,000	-2,714,000	-75,473,000	+823,486,000
Immigration examinations fee	---	---	---	50,000,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000
Federal Prison System							
Salaries and expenses	953,012,000	1,152,554,000	---	1,097,631,000	+144,619,000	-54,923,000	+1,097,631,000
National Institute of Corrections	9,590,000	10,112,000	---	10,112,000	+522,000	---	+10,112,000
Buildings and facilities	299,293,000	1,401,332,000	---	401,332,000	+102,039,000	-1,000,000,000	+401,332,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated:							
Borrowing authority	20,000,000	---	---	---	-20,000,000	---	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(7,051,000)	(2,857,000)	---	(2,857,000)	(-4,194,000)	---	(+2,857,000)
Total, Federal prison system	1,281,875,000	2,563,998,000	---	1,509,075,000	+227,180,000	-1,054,923,000	+1,509,075,000
Office of Justice Programs							
Justice Assistance	299,075,000	421,253,000	305,843,000	304,976,000	+5,901,000	-116,277,000	-867,000
Rescission	-2,053,000	---	---	---	+2,053,000	---	---
Public safety officers' benefits program	24,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+1,000,000	---	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	321,022,000	446,253,000	330,843,000	329,976,000	+8,954,000	-116,277,000	-867,000
Drug Law Enforcement							
Appropriations	71,000,000	---	---	---	-71,000,000	---	---
Total, title II, Department of Justice:							
New budget (obligational) authority	5,848,384,000	7,914,930,000	463,356,000	6,250,138,000	+401,754,000	-1,664,792,000	+5,786,782,000
(Limitation on expenses)	(7,051,000)	(2,857,000)	---	(2,857,000)	(-4,194,000)	---	(+2,857,000)

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Salaries and expenses	1,789,250,000	1,880,760,000	---	1,744,467,000	-44,783,000	-136,293,000	+1,744,467,000
(by transfer)	---	---	---	(29,152,000)	(+29,152,000)	(+29,152,000)	(+29,152,000)
Office of the Inspector General	---	18,672,000	---	18,672,000	+18,672,000	---	+18,672,000
Representation allowances	4,590,000	4,600,000	---	4,600,000	+10,000	---	+4,600,000
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,100,000	9,100,000	---	9,100,000	---	---	+9,100,000
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad	240,021,000	348,100,000	129,200,000	348,100,000	+108,079,000	---	+218,900,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	4,500,000	4,700,000	---	4,700,000	+200,000	---	+4,700,000
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	10,890,000	11,300,000	---	11,300,000	+410,000	---	+11,300,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	107,684,000	106,034,000	106,034,000	106,034,000	-1,650,000	---	---
Total, administration of foreign affairs	2,166,035,000	2,383,266,000	235,234,000	2,216,973,000	+80,938,000	-136,293,000	+2,011,739,000

International Organizations and Conferences

Contributions to international organizations	485,940,000	714,927,000	---	668,011,000	+182,071,000	-46,916,000	+668,011,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities	29,000,000	111,184,000	---	111,184,000	+82,184,000	---	+111,184,000
(By transfer from Defense and Foreign Operations)	(125,000,000)	---	---	---	(-125,000,000)	---	---
International conferences and contingencies	6,000,000	6,340,000	---	6,340,000	+340,000	---	+6,340,000
Total, international organizations and conferences	520,940,000	832,451,000	---	785,535,000	+264,595,000	-46,916,000	+785,535,000

International Commissions

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses	10,261,000	10,460,000	---	10,460,000	+199,000	---	+10,460,000
Construction	3,166,000	11,500,000	---	11,500,000	+8,334,000	---	+11,500,000
American sections, international commissions	4,316,000	4,500,000	---	4,500,000	+184,000	---	+4,500,000
International fisheries commissions	10,548,000	11,000,000	---	12,300,000	+1,752,000	+1,300,000	+12,300,000
Total, international commissions	28,291,000	37,460,000	---	38,760,000	+10,469,000	+1,300,000	+38,760,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Other							
United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements	2,000,000	4,000,000	---	4,000,000	+2,000,000	---	+4,000,000
Payment to the Asia Foundation	13,700,000	8,300,000	---	14,100,000	+400,000	+5,800,000	+14,100,000
Soviet-East European research and training	4,600,000	4,600,000	---	4,600,000	---	---	+4,600,000
Fishermen's guaranty fund	1,725,000	900,000	---	900,000	-825,000	---	+900,000
Fishermen's protective fund	---	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	---	---
Total, Other	22,025,000	18,800,000	1,000,000	24,600,000	+2,575,000	+5,800,000	+23,600,000
General Provisions							
Expenses of participation in U.S. - E.C. Interparliamentary Group	50,000	---	---	---	-50,000	---	---
Total, title III, Department of State, new budget (obligational) authority	2,737,341,000	3,271,977,000	236,234,000	3,095,868,000	+358,527,000	-176,109,000	+2,859,634,000
(By transfer)	(125,000,000)	---	---	(29,152,000)	(-95,848,000)	(+29,152,000)	(+29,152,000)
TITLE IV - THE JUDICIARY							
Supreme Court of the United States							

Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of Justices	1,116,000	1,154,000	1,154,000	1,154,000	+38,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	14,785,000	16,159,000	16,159,000	16,280,000	+1,495,000	+121,000	+121,000
Total, salaries and expenses	15,901,000	17,313,000	17,313,000	17,434,000	+1,533,000	+121,000	+121,000
Care of the building and grounds	2,131,000	5,714,000	3,300,000	5,547,000	+3,416,000	-167,000	+2,247,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	18,032,000	23,027,000	20,613,000	22,981,000	+4,949,000	-46,000	+2,368,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of Judges	1,287,000	1,210,000	1,210,000	1,210,000	-77,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	7,013,000	7,775,000	7,620,000	7,390,000	+377,000	-385,000	-230,000
Total, salaries and expenses	8,300,000	8,985,000	8,830,000	8,600,000	+300,000	-385,000	-230,000
United States Court of International Trade							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of Judges	909,000	860,000	860,000	860,000	-49,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	7,091,000	7,563,000	7,412,000	7,412,000	+321,000	-151,000	---
Total, salaries and expenses	8,000,000	8,423,000	8,272,000	8,272,000	+272,000	-151,000	---
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of Judges	105,235,000	102,607,000	102,607,000	102,607,000	-2,628,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	1,064,765,000	1,286,867,000	1,247,196,000	1,187,317,000	+122,552,000	-99,550,000	-59,879,000
Indefinite appropriation	---	---	---	40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000
Offsetting receipts	---	---	---	-33,000,000	-33,000,000	-33,000,000	-33,000,000
Total, salaries and expenses	1,170,000,000	1,389,474,000	1,349,803,000	1,296,924,000	+126,924,000	-92,550,000	-52,879,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Defender services	110,100,000	167,260,000	133,260,000	118,787,000	+8,687,000	-48,473,000	-14,473,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	48,135,000	58,700,000	58,700,000	54,700,000	+6,565,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000
Court security	41,423,000	58,490,000	---	43,090,000	+1,667,000	-15,400,000	+43,090,000
Total, courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	1,369,658,000	1,673,924,000	1,541,763,000	1,513,501,000	+143,843,000	-160,423,000	-28,262,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
Salaries and expenses	33,600,000	34,670,000	32,670,000	34,670,000	+1,070,000	---	+2,000,000
Federal Judicial Center							
Salaries and expenses	11,200,000	14,188,000	12,648,000	12,648,000	+1,448,000	-1,540,000	---
Judicial Retirement Funds							
Payment to judicial officers' retirement fund	2,300,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	6,500,000	+4,200,000	+5,500,000	+2,500,000
United States Sentencing Commission							
Salaries and expenses	5,183,000	6,920,000	6,520,000	6,520,000	+1,337,000	-400,000	---
Total, title IV, the Judiciary, new budget (obligational) authority	1,456,273,000	1,771,137,000	1,635,316,000	1,613,692,000	+157,419,000	-157,445,000	-21,624,000

TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(248,900,000)	(225,870,000)	---	(225,870,000)	(-23,030,000)	---	(+225,870,000)
Operations and training	66,250,000	66,300,000	---	64,050,000	-2,200,000	-2,250,000	+64,050,000
Ready reserve force	110,751,000	239,030,000	---	106,600,000	-4,151,000	-132,430,000	+106,600,000
Federal ship financing fund	515,000,000	---	---	---	-515,000,000	---	---
Portion applied to debt reduction	-515,000,000	---	---	---	+515,000,000	---	---
Total, Department of Transportation	177,001,000	305,330,000	---	170,650,000	-6,351,000	-134,680,000	+170,650,000
Advisory Commission on Conference in Ocean Shipping							
Salaries and expenses	---	500,000	300,000	300,000	+300,000	-200,000	---
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency							
Arms control and disarmament activities	31,030,000	33,876,000	---	33,876,000	+2,846,000	---	+33,876,000
Board for International Broadcasting							
Grants and expenses	194,900,000	218,175,000	---	195,000,000	+100,000	-23,175,000	+195,000,000
Israel Relay Station	33,000,000	207,000,000	---	183,500,000	+150,500,000	-23,500,000	+183,500,000
Total, Board for International Broadcasting	227,900,000	425,175,000	---	378,500,000	+150,600,000	-46,675,000	+378,500,000
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission							
Salaries and expenses	212,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	+8,000	---	---
Commission on Agricultural Workers							
Salaries and expenses	500,000	500,000	500,000	300,000	-200,000	-200,000	-200,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution							
Salaries and expenses	6,936,000	14,589,000	14,300,000	14,300,000	+7,364,000	-289,000	---
Commission on Civil Rights							
Salaries and expenses	5,707,000	7,857,000	---	5,707,000	---	-2,150,000	+5,707,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad							
Salaries and expenses	---	200,000	200,000	200,000	+200,000	---	---
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe							
Salaries and expenses	741,000	912,000	850,000	850,000	+109,000	-62,000	---
Commission on the Ukraine Famine							
Commission on the Ukraine Famine	---	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development							

Salaries and expenses.....	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	---	---	---
Competitiveness Policy Council							
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	180,712,000	180,700,000	184,926,000	184,926,000	+4,214,000	-3,774,000	---
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	99,613,000	109,831,000	---	109,831,000	+10,218,000	---	+109,831,000
Federal Maritime Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	13,585,000	16,350,000	15,650,000	15,650,000	+2,065,000	-700,000	---
Federal Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	66,243,000	69,580,000	---	64,580,000	-1,663,000	-5,000,000	+64,580,000
International Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	35,958,000	39,943,000	---	39,000,000	+3,042,000	-943,000	+39,000,000
Japan - United States Friendship Commission							
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund.....	1,415,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	-65,000	--	---
(Foreign currency appropriation).....	(1,700,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(-90,000)	---	---
Legal Services Corporation							
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	309,555,000	295,314,000	---	321,000,000	+12,445,000	+25,686,000	+321,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Marine Mammal Commission							
Salaries and expenses	953,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	+7,000	---	---
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission							
Salaries and expenses	---	300,000	---	300,000	+300,000	---	+300,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	15,229,000	16,830,000	---	18,830,000	+3,601,000	+2,000,000	+18,830,000
Securities and Exchange Commission							
Salaries and expenses	142,640,000	168,707,000	---	168,707,000	+26,067,000	---	+168,707,000
Offsetting receipts	---	---	---	-26,000,000	-26,000,000	-26,000,000	-26,000,000
Small Business Administration							
Salaries and expenses	228,490,000	268,367,000	240,545,000	239,136,000	+10,646,000	-29,231,000	-1,409,000
(By transfer, indefinite)	(88,669,000)	---	(96,160,000)	---	(-88,669,000)	---	(-96,160,000)
Office of the Inspector General	---	7,552,000	7,400,000	7,552,000	+7,552,000	---	+152,000
Business loan and investment fund	167,500,000	84,000,000	164,500,000	155,500,000	-12,000,000	+61,500,000	-9,000,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	---	---	(87,000,000)	(78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(-9,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	---	(3,535,000,000)	---	(4,000,000,000)	(+4,000,000,000)	(+465,000,000)	(+4,000,000,000)

Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	9,497,000	7,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	+1,503,000	+4,000,000	---
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revolving fund	13,656,000	11,500,000	13,000,000	---	-13,656,000	-11,500,000	-13,000,000
Total, Small Business Administration	419,143,000	388,419,000	436,445,000	413,188,000	-5,955,000	+24,769,000	-23,257,000
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	10,980,000	15,000,000	11,233,000	12,000,000	+1,020,000	-3,000,000	+767,000
United States Information Agency							
Salaries and expenses	620,347,000	655,068,000	---	647,875,000	+27,528,000	-7,193,000	+647,875,000
Office of the Inspector General	---	3,677,000	---	3,675,000	+3,675,000	-2,000	+3,675,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs	150,040,000	153,000,000	---	160,300,000	+10,260,000	+7,300,000	+160,300,000
Radio construction	65,000,000	89,000,000	---	85,000,000	+20,000,000	-4,000,000	+85,000,000
Radio broadcasting to Cuba	11,175,000	12,700,000	---	12,700,000	+1,525,000	---	+12,700,000
East-West Center	20,000,000	20,000,000	---	20,700,000	+700,000	+700,000	+20,700,000
National endowment for democracy	15,800,000	15,800,000	---	15,800,000	---	---	+15,800,000
Total, United States Information Agency	882,362,000	949,245,000	---	946,050,000	+63,688,000	-3,195,000	+946,050,000
Total, title V, Related agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority	2,628,705,000	3,050,978,000	668,224,000	2,877,665,000	+248,960,000	-173,313,000	+2,209,441,000
(By transfer)	(88,669,000)	---	(96,160,000)	---	(-88,669,000)	---	(-96,160,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(248,900,000)	(225,870,000)	---	(225,870,000)	(-23,030,000)	---	(+225,870,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	---	---	(87,000,000)	(78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(-9,000,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,700,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(-90,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1989 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1989 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Grand total:							
New budget (obligational) authority	15,398,265,000	19,167,436,000	5,801,401,000	17,384,689,000	+1,986,424,000	-1,782,747,000	+11,583,288,000
(By transfer)	(265,769,000)	(62,200,000)	(96,160,000)	(85,552,000)	(-180,217,000)	(+23,352,000)	(-10,608,000)
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitation on expenses)	(7,051,000)	(2,857,000)	---	(2,857,000)	(-4,194,000)	---	(+2,857,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(3,535,000,000)	---	(4,150,000,000)	(+4,000,000,000)	(+615,000,000)	(+4,150,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	---	---	(87,000,000)	(78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(+78,000,000)	(-9,000,000)
(Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations)	(248,900,000)	(225,870,000)	---	(225,870,000)	(-23,030,000)	---	(+225,870,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,700,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(1,610,000)	(-90,000)	---	---
Total appropriations, including appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations	(15,647,165,000)	(19,393,306,000)	(5,801,401,000)	(17,610,559,000)	(+1,963,394,000)	(-1,782,747,000)	(+11,809,158,000)